

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE <b>MINNEAPOLIS</b>	OFFICE OF ORIGIN <b>MINNEAPOLIS</b>	DATE <b>11/13/73</b>	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD <b>2/13 - 11/8/73</b>
TITLE OF CASE  <b>RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS, aka.</b>		REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>	TYPED BY <b>b6 Rb7c</b>
		CHARACTER OF CASE  <b>CIR - B&amp;L; ARL - IFO; AFO; CONSPIRACY; UPOF.</b>	
REFERENCE: <b>Minneapolis report of SA</b> <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 150px; height: 20px;"></div> <b>dated</b> <b>10/20/73.</b>			

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE

Investigation contained herein consists of interviews deemed necessary to prove elements of "civil disorder" caused as a result of the 71 day seige of the Village of Wounded Knee, S.D., by members of the American Indian Movement.

Previous reports in this matter are referenced in the first paragraph of details at the request of USA WILLIAM F. CLAYTON, District of South Dakota; three copies of this report are being forwarded the USA, Sioux Falls, S.D., to be used by the USA in the event simultaneous trials are conducted in Sioux Falls, S.D., and St. Paul, Minnesota;

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NONE	ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES			
							PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE						DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: 4 - Bureau (176-2401) 3 - USA, Sioux Falls, S.D. 1 - Denver (Info.) 1 - Oklahoma City (Info.) 1 - Phoenix (176-62) (Info.) 1 - Minneapolis (70-6882)							
						<b>70-6882-634</b>	
Dissemination Record of Attached Report						Notations  <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">4</div>	
Agency							
Request Recd.							
Date Fwd.							
How Fwd.							
By							

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MP 70-6882

only one copy of the report is being designated for Minneapolis in view of its size and in view of the fact copies will also be designated for the other leadership files.

FD-302s contained herein were previously reported in the Minneapolis case entitled, "WOUNDED KNEE", MP file 70-6832, Bufile 70-58411.

A true copy of the Oglala Sioux Court Order, dated 2/9/73; a xerox copy of which is contained herein, is kept in MP 70-6882-1A; a certified copy of the U.S. Department of Interior letter, a xerox copy of which is contained herein, is kept in MP 70-6950-1A.

Information copies of this report are being furnished to Denver, Oklahoma City and Phoenix in view of their interest in AIM leadership.

LEAD

MINNEAPOLIS

AT RAPID CITY, SOUTH DAKOTA

Will, through, AUSA RICHARD D. HURD, District of South Dakota, follow the prosecution of RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 3 - USA, Sioux Falls, South Dakota

Report of:  
Date:SA [REDACTED]  
November 13, 1973Office: Minneapolis, Minnesota b6  
b7c

Field Office File #:

70-6882

Bureau File #: 176-2401

Title:

RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS

Character:

CRIME ON AN INDIAN RESERVATION - BURGLARY & LARCENY;  
ANTI-RIOT LAWS - IMPEDING FEDERAL OFFICERS; ASSAULTING  
FEDERAL OFFICERS; CONSPIRACY; UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF  
FIREARMS

Synopsis:

Investigation herein consists of interviews of BIA officials, FBI officials, Postal officials, and Wounded Knee residents, regarding the civil disorder caused as a result of the 71 day seige of the Village of Wounded Knee, S.D., by members of the American Indian Movement (AIM). ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

- P -

DETAILS:

Reference is made to the investigative reports of  
SA [REDACTED] dated 5/18/73, and the reports of  
SA [REDACTED] dated 8/3/73, 9/19/73, and 10/20/73.

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MP 70-6882

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THE OGLALA SIOUX TRIBAL COURT)  
OGLALA SIOUX TRIBE  
PINE RIDGE INDIAN RESERVATION)

SS.

C O U R T O R D E R  
\* \* \* \* \*

WHEREAS, a petition has been filed into the Oglala Sioux Tribal Court by the Oglala Sioux Tribal President, stating that his life has been threatened by the American Indian Movement and that the American Indian Movement has threatened to remove certain Records held in safe keeping by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and that the safety of the law abiding citizens of the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation may be in danger by the American Indian Movement coming to Pine Ridge as they have threatened to do. That petitioner has petitioned the Court to issue an Order requesting the presence of United States Marshalls on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation until such time as they are needed, and that the presence of other Federal Officers be made available if the need arises.

WHEREFORE: BE IT AND IT IS HEREWITH ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED:

THAT, the Court of the Oglala Sioux Tribe hereby grants a Court Order that the presence of United States Marshalls be requested immediately and other Federal Officers be made available as the need arises.

THAT, any person or persons may show cause why this Court Order should not stand as committed.

THAT, this Court Order shall stand as committed until otherwise changed by the entitled Court of the Oglala Sioux Tribe.

THAT, failure to abide by this Court Order, any person or persons will be held for prosecution under Section 72, of the Revised Code of the Oglala Sioux Tribe, entitled, "DISOBEDIENCE TO THE LAWFUL ORDER OF THE COURT."

DONE THIS 9TH DAY OF FEBRUARY 1973 IN THE COURT HOUSE OF THE OGLALA SIOUX TRIBE, PINE RIDGE AGENCY, STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA, COUNTY OF SHANNON.

ATTEST:

BY THE COURT

*Irving Haines*  
DEPUTY CLERK OF COURT

*Michael J. Little*  
CLERK OF COURT

CERTIFICATION OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I HAVE SERVED THIS COURT ORDER ON THIS  
DAY OF 19 AS DIRECTED.

*This is a true copy  
of the tribal Court order*

8-31-73

*Irving Haines*

1  
MP 89-146  
[redacted] crv

AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

On August 6, 1973 and September 17, 1973, SA [redacted] contacted FRANKLIN E. VANDEGRIFT, Deputy Director, Special Operations Group, U.S. Marshals Service (USMS). Mr. VANDEGRIFT advised a communication dated February 13, 1973, from Secretary of the Interior to the Attorney General was the only communication received by the USMS. Mr. REIS R. KASH, Associate Director of Operations, USMS, further advised that all orders and directives given by WAYNE B. COLBURN, Director, USMS, were maintained by log or journal, the original of which was forwarded U.S. Attorney WILLIAM F. CLAYTON.

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On September 20, 1973, SA [redacted] contacted RAYMOND BUTLER, Director, Office of Indian Services, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior. Mr. BUTLER advised he inquired throughout BIA and determined prior to the March 19, 1973 letter from Oglala Sioux, no written communication could be located requesting the presence of U.S. Marshals.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription March 7, 1973

On February 27, 1973, the following took place:

At approximately 9:00 p.m., while at a motel room in Rushville, Nebraska, I received a telephone call from a news service who advised that AARON DESENZA had in turn advised him that there would be a confrontation at Wounded Knee that night.

Upon receipt of the above information, I telephoned the U. S. Marshal's Office at the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Building in Pine Ridge, South Dakota, and furnished the above information to them. They advised me that they had received the same information and that, in fact, Indians were then at Wounded Knee and had burglarized a store and taken a considerable amount of weapons and had obtained several hostages. Allegedly one of the hostages, a Mrs. GILDERSLEWE, was on the phone to the Police Department advising them of this situation.

I immediately left the motel room, assembled all available Agents, and we proceeded to the Pine Ridge area and from there to Wounded Knee Road. I was advised by radio that the BIA law enforcement officers in the area had been fired upon when they attempted to enter the town site. They had retreated to a place on Wounded Knee Road further south and were standing by.

At approximately 10:00 p.m., I rendezvoused with the BIA Police Officers and ascertained that they had been fired upon and that some of their units were attempting to establish a roadblock north of town. I suggested to the BIA Police that they reinforce their units on the north end of town, as well as on the east and west side, and the FBI would handle the roadblock on the south end of Wounded Knee Road where it meets Highway 18.

At about this time, a fast-moving car sped by the area and proceeded south on Wounded Knee Road at a high rate of speed. I ordered that we give immediate chase and use the siren to compel the vehicle ahead of us to stop. The car I was in was then being driven by Special Agent [redacted]. Several miles down the road, the car stopped and the driver

Interviewed on 2/27/73 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832

SAC JOSEPH H. TRIBACH:wkb

Date dictated 3/5/73

MP 70-6832  
(2)

identified himself as [redacted] Oglala Sioux Legal Services. [redacted] advised that he had come from Wounded Knee. He further related the following:

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He was in no way involved in the takeover of the town site and, in fact, he was shocked at this conduct. He knew many of the American Indian Movement (AIM) people and was frequently with them and thought that they were going to go to Wounded Knee to have a pow-wow.

When he found out that they were taking over the town and burglarizing the store, he decided to get out as soon as he could. [redacted] was told that if we developed any information that he was involved in this incident he would be under arrest. He voluntarily opened the trunk of his car to show that he had no items taken from the burglary. He was requested to proceed to the BIA Building in Pine Ridge for detailed interview.

On my instructions, FBI Agents stopped all cars exiting from Wounded Knee and if the occupants had articles in their possession indicating they may have been taken from the burglary, I instructed that the occupants be arrested. I further advised that unless the occupants could explain why they were coming out of Wounded Knee at this time, such as a tourist who might have been caught up in the middle of this situation, that the occupants of any such cars would be subject to arrest. It should be noted that these instructions were issued immediately after the roadblock was put up on the Wounded Knee Road and Highway 18.

The second or third car to arrive at the roadblock was a car driven by [redacted] U. S. Department of Justice. [redacted] I went up to him and said, "Mr. [redacted] to work with those people is one thing, but if I find that you have participated in a burglary with them, I will have to arrest you."

MP 70-6832

(S)

Mr. [ ] replied that he was at Wounded Knee when the burglary and subsequent takeover occurred. He said he wanted to leave but they told him they wanted him to wait while they made their demands. I asked him what demands he was referring to, at which time he gave me two pieces of paper which state as follows:

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#### "DEMANDS

"I. Senator WILLIAM FULLBRIGHT to convene Senate Foreign Relations Committee immediately for hearings on treaties made with American Indian Nations and ratified by the Congress of the U.S.

"II. Senator EDWARD KENNEDY to convene Senate Sub-Committee on Administrative Practices and Procedures for immediate, full-scale investigation and exposure of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Department of the Interior from the Agency, reservation offices, to the area offices, to the central office in Washington, D.C.

"III. Senator JAMES ABOURIZK to convene the Senate Sub-Committee on Indian Affairs for a complete investigation on all Sioux Reservations in South Dakota.

"A. Oglala Sioux Civil Rights Organization:  
President VERN LONG  
Vice-President PEDRO BISSONETTE  
Secretary [ ]

"B. American Indian Movement:  
Leader RUSSELL MANS

"People we will negotiate with:



- "1. Mr. ERILICAN of the White House.
2. Senator's KENNEDY, ABOUREZK, and FULLERIGHT - or their top aides.
3. The Commissioner of the B.I.A. and the Secty. of Interior.

"The action and seizure of Wounded Knee, South Dakota on February 27, 1973 at 8:30 p.m. by the Oglala Lakota with the support and technical assistance of the American Indian Movement is taken because of the complete tyranny and suppression of the Oglala and all American Indian people.

"The Bureau of Indian Affairs is responsible for the tyranny because of rampant graft, corruption and outright dictatorship of Indian people.

"The only two options open to the United States of America are:

- "1. They wipe out all the old people, women, children and men, by shooting & attacking us.
- "2. They negotiate our demands.

"Before we took action this day we asked for and received complete direction and support of medicine men and chiefs of the Oglala Nation!

"1. FRANK FOOLS CROW

2.

5.

6.

3.

7.

8.

SEVERT YOUNG BEAR

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MP 70-6832 :

(5)

[redacted] also mentioned that he was told to write the following information down and present it in the form exactly as shown below. He then referred to some notes and said, "Communicate this demand to whoever is in charge. We are operating under the Provisions of the 1868 Sioux Treaty. This is an act of war initiated by the United States. We are only demanding our country."

I asked [redacted] who gave him this demand and he replied that it was given to him by RUSSELL MEANS.

Based on the assurance of Mr. [redacted] that he was not personally involved in the burglary or the takeover, I permitted him to proceed out of the roadblock area. I told him that I would see to it that the information he supplied would be furnished to the appropriate authorities.

Supervisor [redacted] was placed in charge of this roadblock and I then proceeded to the Command Post in order to handle the placement of additional personnel as they arrived from Rapid City, South Dakota.

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date of transcription 3/12/73

On the morning of February 28, 1973, I was requested by SAC JOSEPH H. TRIMBACH to drive him in CG 102 to the village of Wounded Knee for a conference with AIM leaders. I left the Command Post with Trimbach at 1:30 PM February 28, 1973, and arrived at Roadblock #1 at 1:50 PM. We proceeded through the roadblock toward Wounded Knee on Wounded Knee Road and stopped approximately 50 yards from the AIM roadblock located south of the Wounded Knee Church. SAC TRIMBACH exited from the car and walked, unarmed to the area in front of the roadblock. I observed that he was met by two unidentified males. He conversed with these men for approximately 15 minutes, during which time he was joined by a few additional males. I remained in the Bureau car and observed that approximately 12 males were located behind the AIM roadblock. Most of these persons were armed with shoulder weapons. The roadblock consisted of what appeared to be junked pickup trucks placed across the highway.

SAC TRIMBACH returned to the car at 2:20 PM February 28, 1973, at which time we proceeded south on Wounded Knee Road and returned to the Command Post.

Interviewed on 2/28/73 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832

by SA [redacted] mjt Date dictated 3/11/73

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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

(1)

Date of transcription March 8, 1973

On the morning of March 1, 1973, I was requested by Mr. [redacted] Attorney General, to see if I could arrange a meeting place for Senators LE GOVERN and ABCUREZK to meet with the Indians, if the Senators desired to have such a meeting.

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In accordance with this request, I proceeded to Wounded Knee and after passing our roadblock, followed the procedure that I had followed the day before. This involves putting a white flag on the car antenna and slowly driving into the town site. About 100 yards from where the Indians had constructed a barrier of two burned cars, I exited from the Bureau car and walked approximately 100 feet. I was met by RUSSELL MEANS.

I told RUSSELL MEANS that the Senators had arrived and that I desired to arrange a meeting place if, in fact, the Senators were going to meet with the Indians. I recommended a location two miles north of Wounded Knee Road on Route 13.

RUSSELL MEANS said that the Senators should come into Wounded Knee. I told him I did not think the Senators would want to do that but I would relay his request. He said that the Indians owned this land and, therefore, they would dictate where they would meet the Senators.

I thereupon returned to the office and after briefing the Senators, it was decided that they would not meet with the Indians unless the hostages were released first. Following the procedure mentioned above, I again met with RUSSELL MEANS. I told him that the Senators would not meet with him until the hostages were released.

At this point numerous persons with the news media came to the area and with them were three persons, who MEANS said were on the hostage list. These individuals stated that they were no longer hostages and were free to come and go as they pleased. MEANS said that the other eight hostages were also free to come and go as they wished but that none of the hostages wished to leave. I told him I would bring this message to the Senators.

Interviewed on 3/1/73 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # 100-70-6032

by SAC JOSEPH H. TRIASCHI: wtb Date dictated 3/6/73

MP 70-6832

(2)

It was then decided by the Senators that they would come to the roadblock area. I thereupon drove Senators MC GOVERN and ABOUREZK and the aides to Senators KENNEDY and LANSFIELD to the roadblock on Wounded Knee Road. I had no further contact with the personnel on the other side of the roadblock on this date.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription March 6, 1973

During the late morning and early afternoon of March 1, 1973, Special Agent [redacted] accompanied Special Agent in Charge JOSEPH H. TRIMBACH to the FBI roadblock on Wounded Knee Road, south of Wounded Knee. Special Agent in Charge TRIMBACH and Special Agent [redacted] proceeded from the FBI roadblock northerly to a point approximately 100 yards south of a roadblock established by the Indians.

At the Indian roadblock, Special Agent in Charge (SAC) TRIMBACH got out of the car, which he had been driving, and was met by two Indian males each carrying a rifle. Special Agent [redacted] remained in the vehicle to maintain radio contact. Both SAC TRIMBACH and SA [redacted] were unarmed.

After SAC TRIMBACH exited the vehicle, an automobile was observed parked on a hill to the left. On and around the vehicle, four or five Indian males were observed armed with rifles. One Indian male had a rifle equipped with a telescopic sight which he kept aimed at SA [redacted] and SAC TRIMBACH during the entire time of the conference between SAC TRIMBACH and the Indians. At one point, an unidentified Indian male came running down the hill waving a rifle and yelling that the FBI and United States Marshals were advancing. SAC TRIMBACH assured the Indians this was not true. Many threatening gestures were made during this time by the armed Indians.

Simultaneously, approximately six Indian males armed with rifles approached the FBI vehicle from both sides to within a distance of 100 feet at the closest point. Also, approximately four vehicles approached from the north carrying approximately 15 armed Indian males. Other armed Indian males were observed in the surrounding fields.

After discussions were completed, a second meeting was held at the same site, attended by RUSSELL MEANS. After several minutes of conversation between SAC TRIMBACH and MEANS, approximately 20 members of the news media surrounded SAC TRIMBACH and MEANS and monitored the balance of the conversations. When the meeting was concluded, SAC TRIMBACH returned to the car and then to the FBI roadblock.

viewed on 3/1/73 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # MP 70-5832

SA [redacted]

llj

Date dictated

3/2/73

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LP 70-6332

During the second meeting, SA [ ] observed a U-Haul, white over orange van, drive up beside the Indian roadblock and unload what appeared to be an automatic weapon equipped with a bipod or tripod on the front of the weapon. The weapon was later returned to the van without being set up.

No shots were fired by the Indians. No conversations between SAC TRINEACH and RUSSELL MEANS were overheard by SA [ ]

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## BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

3/9/73

Date of transcription

At 5:15 p.m. I received information over the radio that FBI personnel who were at Roadblock 3 conducting interviews were under fire and were requesting immediate assistance.

In response to the above, I ordered all available units to proceed to Roadblock 3. I proceeded to the scene immediately and obtained direct radio contact with Roadblock 3 at approximately 6:00 p.m. Upon arriving at the area, I could hear numerous shots being fired. After deploying the agents to cover the flanks and the rear, I proceeded to the Armed Personnel Carriers at Roadblock 3 and rendezvoused with our personnel there and with the United States Marshals. I was unable to observe any of the individuals who were firing at us and after about one hour of firing, the shooting stopped.

Interviewed on 3/8/73 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832  
by SAC JOSEPH H. TREMBACH/njt Date dictated 3/9/73



Date of transcription March 11, 1973

On March 10, 1973, at 1:45 PM, I accompanied WAYNE COBURN, Director of United States Marshal Service and Special Agent in Charge ROBERT W. EVANS in a bus, which was driven by a Community Relations Service employee, to a point about midway between the AIM roadblock and the roadblock manned by United States Marshals. We pulled off into a parking area and an individual, who identified himself as STANLEY HOLDER, came aboard the bus. He said he was chief of security for AIM. He proposed that AIM remove their roadblocks, and that in return the Marshals should remove their roadblocks. He said this would mean that anyone would have free access into Wounded Knee. Marshal COBURN said he was agreeable to removing his roadblocks in accordance with this provision. I informed HOLDER that the FBI would continue its investigation and that sooner or later he and all of his associates would be arrested.

The man who identified himself as HOLDER was dressed in a blue flowered shirt, had a mustache, black hair, a ring on the little finger of his left hand, and a ring on the ring finger of his left hand.

Interviewed on 3/10/73 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832

by SAC JOSEPH H. TRIMBACH:jlj Date dictated 3/11/73

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription March 11, 1973

At 10 A.M. on March 11, 1973 I was accompanied by Special Agent in Charge ROBERT W. EVANS when we proceeded to the American Indian Movement Checkpoint in Wounded Knee. We were met by several guards, all carrying shoulder type weapons. They asked what we wanted and I told them we were with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and we were supposed to meet someone in authority so that we could find out what their intentions were. I specifically mentioned the name of STANLEY HOLDER as a person we could talk to.

Shortly thereafter HOLDER arrived and I spoke to him. I told HOLDER that he was holding up our investigation and that we wanted access into Wounded Knee. HOLDER said he would check and let me know. About five minutes later an individual who refused to identify himself arrived at the Bureau Car and informed us that we were to immediately leave the area and that when any law enforcement officers were found at Wounded Knee, they were to be "arrested".

This occurred at about 10:20 A.M. this date and I and Special Agent in Charge EVANS immediately left the area.

Interviewed on 3/11/73 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # 70-6832

SAC JOSEPH H. TRIMBACH:kcw

Date dictated 3/11/73

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription March 11, 1973

On March 11, 1973, I went into the Wounded Knee area accompanied by Special Agent in Charge WILBURN K. DE BRULER. Our purpose was to see whether or not we would be denied access to the area.

We arrived at the roadblock set up by AIM at 6:40 AM. Four individuals met us, each of whom was carrying a shoulder-type weapon. I identified myself as Special Agent in Charge of the FBI and I informed these individuals that I had official work to do at Wounded Knee, and that they were holding up the progress of the FBI's investigation. I asked him what he was going to do if I proceeded to drive on through. I specifically asked him if he was going to shoot me. To this, one of the individuals replied he would stop us from entering Wounded Knee.

The individual I spoke with would be in his 20's, about 5'10" tall, with a mustache, black hair, and was wearing a black jacket. He had a rifle in his hands. I asked him what color eyes he had and he then closed his eyes and walked away. He refused to give me his name.

After about ten minutes, Special Agent in Charge DE BRULER and myself departed the area.

Interviewed on 3/11/73 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota # MP 70-6832

by SAC JOSEPH H. TRIBACH:jlj Date dictated 3/11/73

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription March 3, 1973b6  
b7c

While conducting investigation as to the location and movement of a late model Ford Econoline U-Haul Rental Van, Texas License 42\*9747, Special Agents [redacted] [redacted] Federal Bureau of Investigation, were stationed in a Bureau car near the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Building, Pine Ridge, South Dakota. At approximately 7:15 P.M., Special Agents [redacted] were advised by Special Agents [redacted] Federal Bureau of Investigation, from another Bureau car, the U-Haul Van supra, had joined a caravan, approximately 60 cars, departing from an American Indian Movement (AIM) meeting which had been held at Calico Hall, about five miles north of Pine Ridge, South Dakota and was proceeding with the caravan towards Pine Ridge.

Special Agents [redacted] took a position at the intersection of a four-way stop near United States Highway 18. At approximately 7:30 P.M. the first vehicle of the caravan approached the four-way stop where Special Agents [redacted] had positioned themselves and without stopping the caravan, proceeded through the four-way stop, continuing in an easterly direction on United States Highway 18.

After about 35 cars had passed through the intersection, The U-Haul Van supra was observed to go through the intersection, continuing with the caravan. Special Agents [redacted] joined the caravan, two cars behind the U-Haul Van, and proceeded east bound. The U-Haul Van proceeded east for about two blocks, then turned into a Husky Gasoline Station on the north side of United States Highway 18 where its driver was observed to purchase gas.

While the driver of the U-Haul van was purchasing gas, various cars from the caravan made u-turns and drove back to the gasoline station, driving on to and off the gasoline station, driving until the U-Haul Van departed.

Wounded Knee, South Dakota  
Interviewed on 2/27/73 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # 70-6832  
by SA [redacted] [redacted] Date dictated 3/3/73

MP 70-6832

Upon departing the gas station the U-Haul Van again joined the caravan with Special Agents [redacted] taking a position immediately at the rear of the U-Haul Van.

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b7c

The entire caravan then proceeded east bound on the United States Highway 18 until reaching the intersection of United States Highway 18 and Wounded Knee Road where the caravan turned left and proceeded towards Wounded Knee.

At approximately 8 P.M. Special Agents [redacted] observed the main body of the caravan to be within the town of Wounded Knee. At this point several of the caravan cars had passed Special Agents [redacted] placing themselves between the U-Haul Van and the Bureau car. The U-Haul Van was last observed to be driving into the town of Wounded Knee at the intersection of Wounded Knee Road and Manderson Road.

Upon reaching the intersection of Wounded Knee Road and Manderson Road Special Agents [redacted] stopped their car, observed the rest of the caravan to enter the town of Wounded Knee. A few moments later shots were heard from within the town of Wounded Knee and several of the cars from the caravan were observed to be returning towards Special Agents [redacted] who departed their location and returned to Pine Ridge, South Dakota.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 3/7/73

Station, [redacted] Orange Street Exxon Service  
[redacted] advised as follows: b7c

On February 9, 1973, an individual identifying himself as [redacted] and giving an address of [redacted] Montana, approached him to [redacted] entered the station alone but was driven there in a car containing three or four other individuals who appear to be Indians. [redacted] cannot describe any individuals other than [redacted]

[redacted] is not sure which. The vehicle also bore [redacted]

[redacted] went on to advise that [redacted]

[redacted] nor has he received any word from [redacted] as to its location.

It is [redacted] recollection that [redacted] displayed a South Dakota driver's license [redacted] no other identification. He described [redacted] as follows:

Race	American Indian
Age	Early 20s
Height	5' 8"
Weight	140#
Build	Medium
Complexion	Light
Eyes	Brown
Remarks	May have wore glasses
Hair	Black

[redacted] stated that on February 28, 1973, he signed a complaint in the Office of the Missoula County Attorney charging [redacted]

Interviewed on 2/28/73 at Missoula, Montana File # BT #105-1165  
by SA [redacted] Date dictated 3/7/73

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 3/21/73

1.

In connection with the investigation of the burglary and larceny of the Wounded Knee, South Dakota Trading Post and the takeover of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, by a group of American Indians on February 27, 1973, the following occurred:

Special Agents (SAs) [redacted] b6  
CURTIS A. b7C  
FITZGERALD, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), had occasion to be on Manderson Road approximately seven miles north of Wounded Knee and one mile south of Manderson, South Dakota. SA [redacted] was driving Bureau car CG 71 with SA FITZGERALD as the passenger.

At approximately 2:15 p.m. SA [redacted] FITZGERALD observed a [redacted] approach their vehicle from the south end of an open field to a field about two hundred yards south of their position. After stopping, the occupants of the traveling observed SAs [redacted] FITZGERALD at their position for about five minutes.

The van was recognized to both SAs [redacted] FITZGERALD as a vehicle which had been in use by the Indians who had taken over Wounded Knee, February 27, 1973. Further, both SAs [redacted] FITZGERALD knew a theft report for the vehicle [redacted] was on file at [redacted] Montana, and a federal warrant was on file for its driver [redacted]

Upon relaying their sighting of the vehicle to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Command Post at the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Building, Pine Ridge, South Dakota, SAs [redacted] FITZGERALD were instructed to stop the van and identify its occupants. Another FBI vehicle within the immediate vicinity was contacted by radio and its three occupants were requested to back up SAs [redacted] and FITZGERALD. Further, SA [redacted] requested the Command Post to request assistance from three BIA police units that were also in the immediate area.

Interviewed on 3/11/73 at Pine Ridge, So. Dakota File # MP 70-6832

by SAs [redacted] and [redacted] Date dictated 3/15/73  
CURTIS A. FITZGERALD

As SAs [redacted] FITZGERALD approached the van's position its occupants backed onto Henderson Road and proceeded southbound toward Hounded Kees. SAs [redacted] and FITZGERALD approached the van from the rear, pursuing it for a few thousand feet, using the siren of CG 71. As the van increased its speed and gave no indication of stopping SA [redacted] pulled CG 71 alongside the van and still using the siren attempted to force its drivers to stop. At this point SA FITZGERALD advised the driver of the van had a gun in his open window and to pull back to our original position behind the van. Shortly after dropping back behind the van its driver started driving from side to side on Henderson Road at a speed of about 55 miles per hour.

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b7c

Two reports which sounded like gunfire were heard and then one round hit the roadway pavement beside SA [redacted]. At this point SA FITZGERALD attempted to return fire with an M-16 rifle from the right window of CG 71. His rifle misfired and he pulled it back into CG 71 to chamber a new round. At that point several rounds of gunfire were being fired by the occupants of the van through the van's rear doors at SAs [redacted] FITZGERALD. As SA FITZGERALD again attempted to fire the now cleared M-16 a round was received from the van through the right windshield of CG 71. The round struck SA FITZGERALD in the left hand and right forearm causing him to drop his rifle from the car window.

SA [redacted] then fired six shots from his revolver, a Smith and Wesson Model 19, .357 magnum, left-handed, at the driver of the van each time he came in view as he swerved the van back and forth on the roadway.

Bleeding profusely SA FITZGERALD then fired six rounds from his revolver, a Smith and Wesson Model 10, .38 Special, left-handed, from his car window.

Continuing to pursue the van SA [redacted] radioed the Command Post that SA FITZGERALD had been hit and requested additional assistance. SA [redacted] reloaded his revolver and continued to pursue the van. Continuous gunfire was coming from the van and as SA [redacted] was reloading his revolver a second round was received through the left windshield of CG 71, fragments of which went passed SA [redacted] right ear. At that



3  
MP 70-6832

point SA [ ] fired an additional six rounds into the rear of the van through the windshield of CG 71.

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As the sixth round was fired SAs [ ] FITZGERALD had reached the perimeter position outside Wounded Knee approximately one and one half miles north of Wounded Knee on Manderson Road. SA FITZGERALD was still bleeding profusely and he had not been able to reload his revolver. SA [ ] stopped CG 71, removed SA FITZGERALD from the car, placed him on the ground at its rear and reloaded his revolver in anticipation of the van's occupants returning. SAs [ ] and FITZGERALD then applied a tourniquet to SA FITZGERALD's right arm and SA [ ] applied pressure to his right forearm attempting to stop the flow of blood. At this point the Bureau car arrived to the assistance of SAs [ ] FITZGERALD arrived, its three occupants Bureau Agents, establishing a road block and preparing for the van's return. Within seconds thereafter two BIA police units arrived joining the three Bureau Agents. SA [ ] placed SA FITZGERALD back in CG 71 and departed toward Manderson. About two miles north of the old perimeter position SAs [ ] FITZGERALD met the third BIA police unit and SA FITZGERALD was placed in the BIA police unit. SA FITZGERALD was removed by [ ] for the Pine Ridge, South Dakota Hospital with SA [ ] returning to the old perimeter to join the other Bureau unit and BIA police units.

Subsequently SA [ ] returned to the point about two miles north of the old perimeter where SA FITZGERALD had been hit and located his M-16 rifle.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date of transcription 9/12/73

On September 5, 1973, AGNES GILDERSLEEVE, 504 Second Street, Rushville, Nebraska, telephone number (308) 327-2713, was interviewed concerning the disorder of civil functions at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, between February 27 and May 8, 1973, when militant American Indian Movement (AIM) members took over the village by force. She furnished the following information:

She, her husband, CLIVE GILDERSLEEVE, and other residents of Wounded Knee were taken hostage on February 27, 1973, and stayed in Wounded Knee, South Dakota, for approximately ten days thereafter. During the above period of time, the below described civil functions were unavailable:

1. United States Postal deliveries;
2. Deliveries of merchandise to the Trading Post;
3. Law enforcement officials were not able to enforce infractions and violations of the law;
4. Fire protection;
5. Religious ceremonies at the Church of their choice were unavailable;
6. Newspaper deliveries were unavailable.

Interviewed on 9/5/73 at Rushville, Nebraska File # MP 176-156

by SA  sks Date dictated 9/9/73

b6  
b7c

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

IDate of transcription 9/12/73

On September 5, 1973, CLIVE GILDERSLEEVE, 504 Second Street, Rushville, Nebraska, telephone number (308) 327-2713, was interviewed concerning the disorder of civil functions at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, between February 27 and May 8, 1973, when militant American Indian Movement (AIM) members took over the village by force. He furnished the following information:

He, his wife, AGNES GILDERSLEEVE, and other residents of Wounded Knee were taken hostage on February 27, 1973, and stayed in Wounded Knee, South Dakota, for approximately ten days thereafter. During the above period of time, the below described civil functions were unavailable:

1. United States Postal deliveries;
2. Deliveries of merchandise to the Trading Post;
3. Law enforcement officials were not able to enforce infractions and violations of the law;
4. Fire protection;
5. Religious ceremonies at the Church of their choice were unavailable;
6. Newspaper deliveries were unavailable.

Interviewed on 9/5/73 at Rushville, Nebraska File # MP 176-156

by SA  sks Date dictated 9/9/73

b6  
b7C

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date of transcription 9/15/73

[redacted]  
[redacted] South Dakota, telephone number [redacted]  
[redacted] was interviewed concerning the disruption of  
civil functions at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, between  
February 27, 1973, and May 8, 1973, when militant  
American Indian Movement (AIM) members took over and held  
the village of Wounded Knee by force.

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b7C

[redacted]  
[redacted] on  
February 27, 1973, and remained in Wounded Knee until  
March 8, 1973. [redacted] commented about the disruption of  
civil functions during the above mentioned period as  
follows:

- (1) There were no mail deliveries to Wounded Knee, South Dakota. After about the fourth day, representatives of the United States Department of Justice were allowed into Wounded Knee and they did remove some mail from the area;
- (2) There were no merchandise deliveries to the Wounded Knee Trading Post;
- (3) Law enforcement officials were not allowed into Wounded Knee and were not able to enforce infractions and violations of the law;
- (4) There was no fire protection provided for the residents of Wounded Knee during the occupation;
- (5) Religious ceremonies at the church of their choice were unavailable. [redacted]  
[redacted] did lead the residents of Wounded Knee [redacted] on one or two occasions;
- (6) Newspaper deliveries were unavailable during the period of the occupation.

Interviewed on 9/13/73 at Rapid City, South Dakota File # MP 176-156

by SA [redacted] asks Date dictated 9/14/73

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 9/21/73

[redacted]  
[redacted] South Dakota, telephone [redacted]  
[redacted] was shown photographs of individuals who had been arrested or against whom charges have been brought as a result of the takeover and subsequent occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, by members of the American Indian Movement (AIM) from February 27, 1973, through May 8, 1973.

After viewing the photographs, [redacted] was able to identify and comment on the following individuals:

[redacted]  
[redacted] advised that he saw [redacted] about the seventh day of the occupation at the west cabin. He said that at that time [redacted] was not armed with a weapon but that when he saw [redacted] on subsequent occasions, [redacted] was armed with various weapons including rifles. He said that he also remembered seeing [redacted] around the Wounded Knee Trading Post and recalls that [redacted] was wearing a cowboy hat, a medallion and necklace, and a jacket, all of which may have been taken from the Trading Post.

WARFIELD "MILO" GOINGS

[redacted] advised that he remembers that on about the sixth day of the occupation of Wounded Knee, GOINGS appeared at the GILDERSLEEVE cabin, on one occasion to check the operation of the telephone in the cabin. At that time GOINGS was armed with an AK-47 automatic rifle.

[redacted]  
[redacted] identified the [redacted]  
[redacted] South Dakota. He stated that he observed them taking merchandise from the Wounded Knee Trading Post and putting same into their automobile.

Interviewed on 9/13/73 at Rapid City, South Dakota File # MP 176-157

by SA [redacted] :sks Date dictated 9/17/73

[redacted] advised he first recalled seeing [redacted] on about the seventh day of the occupation when [redacted] came to the GILDERSLEEVE residence. He stated that [redacted] if he could have some of the frozen food from the GILDERSLEEVE's deep freeze. [redacted] said [redacted] stated that he asked [redacted] how long he had been a member of AIM and [redacted] replied that he had joined several weeks before the takeover of Wounded Knee. [redacted] advised that at the time [redacted] appeared at the GILDERSLEEVE residence, he was armed with a rifle.

[redacted] advised that he saw [redacted] on the night of February 28, 1973, in the Catholic Church basement. He said that he does not know what duties [redacted] had at Wounded Knee and he did not observe him after the night of February 28, 1973.

[redacted] advised that he first saw [redacted] at the Catholic Church on the night of February 28, 1973, at which time she was armed with a weapon, possibly a shotgun. He said he also saw her wandering around the Wounded Knee community on about the fourth day of the occupation, at which time she was not armed. He said he does not know what specific duties were assigned to [redacted] during the occupation.

[redacted] advised that [redacted] was in the initial group of Indians [redacted] the night of February 27, 1973. [redacted] advised that after he and his family had moved to the GILDERSLEEVE cabin on the night of February 27, 1973, [redacted] was in and out of the cabin the whole night. He said that during this time [redacted] was armed with a rifle and he was assigned [redacted] stated that during the period he was at Wounded Knee, he observed [redacted] on many occasions and that [redacted] was armed with different weapons at different times. He said the specific assignment

[redacted] and his squad had during the occupation was to patrol and hold position at the pump house. [redacted] said [redacted] squad consisted of [redacted] and three men.

b6  
b7c

[redacted] advised that he observed [redacted] in the Catholic Church basement on the night of February 28, 1973. He said that this is the only occasion he observed [redacted] but it is his impression that she was [redacted] during her stay at Wounded Knee.

[redacted] advised that he recalled seeing [redacted] on about the fourth day of the occupation at the Wounded Knee Trading Post and subsequently observing him around the Catholic Church at one of the bunkers. He stated that he does not recall whether or not [redacted] was armed and does not know what duties were assigned to him.

[redacted] advised that he recalled seeing [redacted] on about the fourth day of the occupation at the Wounded Knee Trading Post and subsequently observing him around the Catholic Church at one of the bunkers. He stated that he does not recall whether or not [redacted] was armed and does not know what duties were assigned to him.

[redacted] advised that he recalled seeing [redacted] on about the fourth or fifth day of the occupation around the Wounded Knee Trading Post. He said he recalls [redacted] was wearing a hat from the Trading Post. He does not recall whether or not [redacted] was armed.

[redacted] advised that he recalled seeing [redacted] on about the fourth or fifth day of the occupation in the old part of the Wounded Knee Trading Post in the company of two young women. He said he recalls that [redacted] and the two women were cleaning the store as if assigned to a work detail. He does not recall whether or not [redacted] was armed.

[redacted]  
[redacted] advised that he first saw [redacted]  
on about the fourth or fifth day of the occupation of Wounded  
Knee around the Wounded Knee Trading Post. He said he also  
recalls seeing [redacted] on one occasion talking to  
PEDRO BISSONETTE. [redacted] advised that he does not recall  
whether or not [redacted] was armed.

[redacted]  
[redacted] advised that he first observed [redacted]  
on the third or fourth day of the occupation at the  
GILDERSLEEVE residence. He said that on this occasion,  
[redacted] was sitting at a table drawing a map of the church,  
the church road, and bunker positions in that area. He  
said that [redacted] appeared at the GILDERSLEEVE house on  
numerous occasions during which time he would engage the  
residents therein in friendly conversation. [redacted]  
advised that he recalled that on one occasion [redacted]  
showed them photographs of his family.

[redacted]  
[redacted] advised that he recalled seeing [redacted] on  
possibly two occasions, once in front of the Wounded Knee  
Trading Post and once on Denby Road. [redacted] said that he  
does not recall whether or not [redacted] was armed.

[redacted]  
[redacted] advised that he recalls seeing [redacted]  
on one occasion on the pump hill by a bunker. He does not  
recall whether or not [redacted] was armed at that time.

Among the photographs shown to [redacted] which he  
was unable to identify, were the following:





## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 10/8/73[redacted]  
[redacted] telephone  
[redacted] advised as follows:b6  
b7c

During the takeover of Wounded Knee by militant Indians, [redacted] stated the only person who ever asked him to get anything was DENNIS BANKS who asked [redacted] on approximately the fourth day after the takeover when [redacted] was leaving Wounded Knee to get some meat, specifically beef and gave [redacted] some money, either a \$10 or \$20 bill. [redacted] recalled that he obtained about five pounds of beef, believed to be a roast, which he purchased at the Ideal Supermarket in Rushville, Nebraska, which was furnished to BANKS when he returned to Wounded Knee.

[redacted] stated to the best of his recollection no one else ever asked him to obtain ammunition, weapons, foodstuffs or medical supplies.

[redacted] stated that he has known DENNIS BANKS for approximately two years.

Interviewed on 10/2/73 at Rapid City, South Dakota File # MP 70-6864

by SA [redacted] /mbw Date dictated 10/4/73

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date of transcription 9/18/73

[redacted] South Dakota, telephone number [redacted] was interviewed concerning the disruption of civil functions at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, between February 27, 1973, and May 8, 1973, when militant American Indian Movement (AIM) members took over and held the village of Wounded Knee by force.

b6  
b7C

Miss [redacted] advised that [redacted] February 27, 1973, and remained in Wounded Knee until March 8, 1973. Miss [redacted] commented about the disruption of civil functions during the above mentioned period as follows:

- (1) There were no mail deliveries at Wounded Knee, South Dakota;
- (2) There were no merchandise deliveries to the Wounded Knee Trading Post;
- (3) Law enforcement officials were not allowed into Wounded Knee and were not able to enforce infractions and violations of the law;
- (4) There was no fire protection provided for the residents of Wounded Knee during the occupation;
- (5) Religious ceremonies at the church of their choice were unavailable;
- (6) Newspaper deliveries were unavailable during the period of the occupation.

Interviewed on 9/18/73 at Rapid City, South Dakota File # MP 176-156

by SA [redacted] :sks Date dictated 9/18/73

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 9/25/73b6  
b7c

[redacted]  
[redacted]  
South Dakota, telephone number [redacted] was shown photographs of individuals who had been arrested or against whom charges have been brought as a result of the takeover and subsequent occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, by American Indian Movement (AIM) members from February 27, 1973, through May 8, 1973.

After viewing photographs, Miss [redacted] was able to identify and comment on the following individuals:

[redacted]  
Miss [redacted] advised that she first observed [redacted] on the third or fourth day of the occupation at the GILDERSLEEVE residence at which time he was seated at a table drawing a map of the Catholic Church, the church road, and bunker positions in that area. She said that [redacted] appeared on numerous occasions at the GILDERSLEEVE residence to drink coffee and engage the occupants therein in conversation.

[redacted]  
Miss [redacted] advised that she recalls seeing [redacted] on the first or second day of the occupation either at her house or at the GILDERSLEEVE residence. She advised that she does not recall anything specific concerning [redacted]

[redacted]  
Miss [redacted] advised that she recalls seeing [redacted] in the initial group of Indians who appeared at her house on the night of February 27, 1973, and that she saw him on occasion throughout that night at the GILDERSLEEVE residence. She stated that she does not recall whether or not [redacted] was armed at the time she observed him.

Interviewed on 9/18/73 at Rapid City, South Dakota File # MP 176-157

by SA [redacted] : sks Date dictated 9/22/73

MP 176-157

Among the photographs shown to Miss  which she was unable to identify, were the following:

b6  
b7c



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date of transcription 9/15/73

Mrs. [REDACTED]

b6  
b7c

[REDACTED] South Dakota, telephone number [REDACTED] was interviewed concerning the disruption of civil functions at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, between February 27, 1973, and May 8, 1973, when militant American Indian Movement (AIM) members took over and held the village of Wounded Knee by force.

Mrs. [REDACTED]

advised that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] February 27, 1973, and remained in Wounded Knee until March 8, 1973. Mrs. [REDACTED] commented about the disruption of civil functions during the above mentioned period as follows:

- (1) There were no mail deliveries to Wounded Knee, South Dakota. After about the fourth day, representatives of the United States Department of Justice were allowed into Wounded Knee and they did remove some mail from the area;
- (2) There were no merchandise deliveries to the Wounded Knee Trading Post;
- (3) Law enforcement officials were not allowed into Wounded Knee and were not able to enforce infractions and violations of the law;
- (4) There was no fire protection provided for the residents of Wounded Knee during the occupation;
- (5) Religious ceremonies at the church of their choice were unavailable. [REDACTED] did lead the residents of Wounded Knee [REDACTED] on one or two occasions;
- (6) Newspaper deliveries were unavailable during the period of the occupation.

Interviewed on 9/13/73 at Rapid City, South Dakota File # MP 1176-156

by SA [REDACTED] :sks Date dictated 9/14/73

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 9/21/73

[redacted] South Dakota, telephone number [redacted] was shown photographs of individuals who had been arrested or against whom charges have been brought as a result of the takeover and subsequent occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, by members of the American Indian Movement (AIM) from February 27, 1973, through May 8, 1973. b6 b7c

After viewing the photographs, Mrs. [redacted] was able to identify and comment on the following individuals:

[redacted]  
Mrs. [redacted] advised that she saw [redacted] on the first night of the occupation. She said that he was among the group of Indians who took them hostage and that he was [redacted] at the GILDERSLEEVE residence on the first night of the occupation. She advised that [redacted] was armed at that time with a rifle or a long gun of some type.

[redacted]  
Mrs. [redacted] advised that she knows [redacted] as a resident of Wounded Knee, South Dakota. She advised that she did not see him at Wounded Knee during the occupation by AIM.

[redacted]  
Mrs. [redacted] advised that she knows the [redacted] as residents of Wounded Knee, South Dakota. She stated that she observed the [redacted] removing merchandise from the Wounded Knee Trading Post during the occupation and putting same in their automobile. She stated that among the items, she recalls the [redacted]

Interviewed on 9/13/73 at Rapid City, South Dakota File # MP 176-157

by SA [redacted] :sks Date dictated 9/17/73

[redacted]  
[redacted] Mrs. [redacted] advised that she first observed [redacted] at the GILDERSLEEVE residence on about the fourth day of the occupation at which time he was seated at a table drawing a map of the church, the church road, and bunker positions in that area. She said that he appeared at the GILDERSLEEVE residence on many occasions to drink coffee and chat with the residents therein.

[redacted]  
Mrs. [redacted] advised she observed [redacted] on the morning of February 28, 1973, at the GILDERSLEEVE residence at which time he was armed with a small rifle.

Among the photographs shown to Mrs. [redacted] which she was unable to identify, were the following:



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 8/24/73

On August 16, 1973, [redacted] was interviewed in regard to the seizure of the village of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, on February 27, 1973, by members of the American Indian Movement (AIM).

b6  
b7C

He stated [redacted] Wounded Knee Trading Post, which is located in the village of Wounded Knee, South Dakota.

[redacted] trading post since approximately [redacted]

The Wounded Knee Trading Post is owned by Sioux, Inc., which was incorporated November 14, 1968.

Sioux, Inc. has the following officers:

President CLIVE GILDERSLEEVE

Vice President WILBUR RIEGERT

CLIVE GILDERSLEEVE,  
15 per cent of stock

WILBUR A. RIEGERT  
10 per cent of stock

Interviewed on 8/16/73 at Rapid City, South Dakota File # MP 70-6885  
by SA [redacted] SA [redacted] crv Date dictated 8/20/73



2  
MP 70-6885

The Wounded Knee Trading Post is a retail business selling general supplies plus Indian artifacts.

The Wounded Knee Trading Post is located in the village of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation.

The village of Wounded Knee is a 40 acre tract which is a corporate complex, owned by Sioux, Inc.

The Wounded Knee Trading Post is divided into the new trading post and the old trading post.

The new trading post, on the south side and east side, was built of six inch diameter log. The north side and west side was built of metal, with a metal roof. The new trading post was approximately 124 feet long by 50 feet wide.

The old trading post was a wood frame building, approximately 100 feet long and 40 feet wide.

The new trading post and old trading post were joined together at the northwest corner.

The general merchandise was stored and displayed in the new trading post.

The old trading post had Indian arts and crafts, along with jewelry and miscellaneous tourist articles.

b6  
b7c

To the west of the new trading post is the museum. The museum is a log structure, approximately 50 feet long by 32 feet wide. The museum was utilized to display Indian Arts and Crafts and artifacts of historical significance. The museum housed paintings, animal heads, and traditional Indian clothing.

3  
MP 70-6885

To the left of the old trading post was a shed utilized to store tools. This is a wood frame shed.



b6  
b7c

To the east of the new trading post are two wood frame sheds. These sheds were utilized as storage sheds for miscellaneous supplies.

To the south of the trading post, across from the main street of Wounded Knee, are five buildings in a row.

The building on the far west side is a log building known as the research and library center.

To the east of the research library is the residence of CLIVE GILDERSLEEVE, a log building.

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] WILBUR  
RIEGERT.

[REDACTED]  
residence of MARY PIKE. [REDACTED]

To the east of the MARY PIKE residence is the residence of WILLIAM COLE. This is a log structure.

All of the aforementioned buildings were owned by Sioux, Inc.

On February 27, 1973, at 5:30 p.m., [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] closed down the trading post for the day.

The new trading post has three doors. The back door, or north door, was locked by him with three locks; a slide lock, padlock, and a door lock. The two doors in the front of the

new trading post were locked by him with two double bolt locks.

The old trading post had three doors, all of which were locked with double slide locks.

In addition, the doors of both trading posts were locked with two inch by four inch board locks inside the trading post.

[redacted] advised his personal residence has two doors, both of which were locked by door locks, plus the back door, or north door, had a sliding bolt lock. b6 b7c

He advised that the old trading post had Indian arts and crafts, pottery, Black Hills gold jewelry, woodwear made of walnut, agate stone jewelry, jade stone jewelry, moccasins, Indian beadwork, quill work, rawhide work, Indian made pipes, paintings, rugs, and Indian jewelry.

The new trading post carried the following merchandise:

General line of drug supplies (no perscription drugs).

General hardware and auto supplies.

Complete line of clothing with the exception of business suits.

Complete bedding supplies.

Cloth supplies (bolts of cloth).

Toys.

Complete line of groceries, magazines, pocketbooks, saddles, bridles, horse blankets, ropes, bits, spurs, firearms, and ammunition.

[redacted]

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MP 70-6885

The value of the [redacted]  
[redacted] and the trading post, which was  
destroyed, [redacted]

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b7c

[redacted] helped draw a map of the interior  
layout of the new trading post and the old trading post,  
which maps detail where items for sale were located.  
These maps are as follows:

New Tradition 11:4-

b6  
b7C

Old Trading Post <sup>b6</sup> <sup>b7C</sup>

He advised that the total value [redacted]  
prior to the breakin was approximately \$109,458.59.

The figure of \$109,458.59 was arrived at as follows:

Cost of inventory as of end of auditory year  
October 31, 1973.

Added November, December, and January sales.  
Deducted cost of sales gave inventory as of  
November 31, 1973.

Then added purchases through February 27, 1973  
to arrive at \$109,458.59.

On July 25, 1973, [redacted] by check number 399,  
\$777.38 to the Fall River County Treasurer, for taxes for  
the year 1972 for Sioux, Inc.

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[redacted] all records relating to  
Sioux, Inc., which records were all intact prior to the  
breakin.

These records consisted of the general ledgers,  
the general journal, and invoices. These records also re-  
lated to the museum.

He stated that on May 9, 1973, after the ending of  
the armed occupation of Wounded Knee on May 8, 1973, [redacted]  
[redacted] the general ledger and general journal in the Wounded  
Knee dump.

He advised that all invoices were destroyed, all  
firearm records and payroll records were destroyed.

[redacted] licenses, such as sales tax license, firearm  
license, egg license, drug license, and counter-freezer license,  
were destroyed.

He advised that [redacted] records required  
by law to maintain a list of guns [redacted] and that this  
list was destroyed.

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MP 70-6885

[redacted]  
[redacted] purchased the following weapons for  
the trading post for the years 1972 and 1973:

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1994 Derringer magnum  
925 Hand R Defender 5 shot, AJ 67577  
949 Hand R Fortyniner  
30/30 Winchester carbine - G9412  
Ruger 10/22 - 111-10608  
Ruger 10/22 - 111-08946  
Marlin Model 99, 22 caliber  
Hawes Wrangler, 22 caliber revolver, 14001/21  
Ruger 10/22 - 111-86970  
Ruger 10/22 - 111-27218  
Ruger RDA-34, caliber 357, 150-15066  
Ruger RDA-34, 150-09856  
Hawes #620 pistol, 31992/2  
Colt Diamond Buck 38 revolver, D4525  
Ruger RDA-34, 150-19736  
410 Single shot  
Mossberg Single shot, #71397284  
H and R revolver, Model 925, #AJ92995  
H and R revolver, Model 925, #AJ42898  
Security six, .357 caliber revolver, #15035280



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MP 70-6885

38 Special revolver

120 Savage Springfield rifle

30-30 Remington rifle, #032543

b6  
b7c

22 caliber Savage rifle, #P363646

22 caliber Savage rifle, #P363647

22 magnum Winchester rifle, #F34423

Ruger Super Bearcat revolver, #91-43453

Ruger Super Bearcat revolver, #91-44265

38 Special Diamond Buck Colt

P-38 Luger

300 Magnum Weatherby with scope

Model 97 shotgun - Winchester 12 gauge

Remington Pump shotgun - 12 gauge

Winchester Model 94, 30-30 carbine, [redacted]

22 Steavens automatic rifle with scope

Model 92, 44-40 Winchester

Model 94, 30-30 Winchester carbine

[redacted] advised there was no mail service during the Wounded Knee occupation from February 27, 1973 to May 8, 1973, [redacted] trading post during this period.

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MP 70-6885

[redacted] stated that during the Wounded Knee occupation starting with the takeover of Wounded Knee on February 27, 1973, there were no law enforcement officers in Wounded Knee to enforce violations of law.

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b7c

He stated that no fire protection was available during the Wounded Knee occupation.

No religious services were conducted during the Wounded Knee occupation, and no newspapers were delivered.

He advised that from February 27, 1973, when militants took over Wounded Knee, to May 8, 1973, when militants exited Wounded Knee, the village of Wounded Knee was constantly occupied by militants.

[redacted]  
the Wounded Knee takeover was [redacted] general journal, and accounts receivable as of January 31, 1973. [redacted] all these records from the Wounded Knee dump on May 9, 1973, pursuant to the ending of the armed confrontation on May 18, 1973.

He advised [redacted] inventory was physically taken on October 31, 1972, and [redacted] inventory records were maintained at cost.

He stated that the Wounded Knee Trading Post accounted for sale of merchandise by utilizing computing cash registers which recorded all sales of merchandise.

The general journal was also utilized to maintain a record of sales.

He advised that on the evening of February 27, 1973, at approximately 8:30 a.m., he was advised by [redacted] Sharp's Corner, South Dakota, that Wounded Knee was being ransacked.

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12  
MP 70-6885

The eyewitnesses to the ransacking of Wounded Knee on February 27, 1973, to the best of his knowledge, were the following:

AGNES GILDERSLEEVE

CLIVE GILDERSLEEVE

MARY PIKE



He advised that Dr. [redacted] North Dakota. [redacted] is [redacted] which were in the Wounded Knee Trading Post and museum.

[redacted]  
the Happy Holiday Camp Ground, Box 184, Keystone Route, Rapid City, South Dakota 57701.

He advised the following map represented a general picture of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, and the buildings owned by Sioux, Inc.

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b7C

rounded knee

N  
Big Foot Trail

shed  
shed

shed

shed

shed

MUSEUM

Memorial

2 909 p.m. /

+

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 10/8/73

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b7c

[redacted]  
[redacted] Rapid City,  
advised that the Trading Post [redacted] at  
Wounded Knee, South Dakota, had been incorporated under  
the name Sioux Incorporated on November 14, 1969, in  
Pierre, South Dakota. The attorney of record being one  
FLORA HOGLAND, who is now deceased.

Interviewed on 10/2/73 at Rapid City, South Dakota File # MP 70-6864  
by SA [redacted] nbw Date dictated 10/4/73

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b7c

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

Date of transcription August 20, 1973

On August 16, 1973, [redacted] was interviewed in regard to the seizure of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, on February 27, 1973, by members of the American Indian Movement (AIM).

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She stated she is the [redacted]  
[redacted] Wounded Knee Trading Post. [redacted]

[redacted]  
Trading Post.

She was the [redacted] South Dakota, from February, 1969, until May, 1973.

[redacted]  
[redacted] residents, [redacted]  
[redacted]

She advised the Wounded Knee Trading Post is a retail business selling general supplies plus Indian arts and crafts.

The Wounded Knee Trading Post is divided into the new trading post and the old trading post.

The general merchandise was stored and displayed in the new trading post, while the old trading post had Indian arts and crafts, jewelry, and miscellaneous tourist items.

To the immediate north and [redacted]  
[redacted]

To the west of the new trading post is the museum. The museum is a log structure approximately 50 feet long by 32 feet wide. The museum was utilized to display Indian arts and crafts and artifacts of historical significance.

She advised that on February 27, 1973, at 5:30 PM, [redacted] closed down the trading post for the day.

Interviewed on 8/16/73 at Rapid City, South Dakota File # MP 70-6885

by SA [redacted] mjs Date dictated 8/20/73

MP 70-6885  
(2)

The new trading post has three doors, which were locked by her husband.

The old trading post had three doors all of which were locked by double slide locks.

In addition, the doors of both trading posts were locked with 2" by 4" board locks.

She advised her residence has two doors, both of which were locked by door locks while the north door also had a sliding bolt lock.

She advised the old trading post had Indian arts and crafts, pottery, Black Hills gold jewelry, woodware made of walnut, agate stone jewelry, jade stone jewelry, moccasins, Indian beadwork, Indian prizes, paintings, rugs, and Indian jewelry.

The new trading post carried the following merchandise:  
General line of drug supplies (no prescription drugs)  
General hardware , auto supplies, complete line of clothing (no business suits), complete bedding supplies, cloth supplies (bolts of cloth), toys, Complete line of magazines, saddles, bridles, horse blankets, ropes, bits, spurs, firearms, and ammunition.

She advised that there was no mail service during the Wounded Knee occupation, no newspaper service, no fire protection, and no law enforcement officers in Wounded Knee during the occupation to enforce violations of law.

MP 70-6885

(3)

She advised that from February 27, 1973, when militants took over Wounded Knee, to May 8, 1973, when militants left Wounded Knee, the village of Wounded Knee was constantly occupied by militants.



She advised that on February 27, 1973, at approximately 8:30, she and her husband were first told of the Wounded Knee ransacking by [redacted] at SHARP's corner.

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She advised that her current address is [redacted]

South

Dakota 57701.



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription 9/10/73

On September 5, 1973, [redacted] b6  
[redacted] Sports Distributor Company 734 Main Street, Rapid b7C  
City, South Dakota, [redacted] numerous rifles  
and ammunition to Sioux, Inc., wounded knee, South Dakota.

He advised that most of these rifles were cheap 22  
caliber rifles [redacted]  
Sioux, Inc.

He advised that a subpoena duces tecum should be  
directed to him if the invoices are subsequently needed.

Interviewed on 9/5/73 at Rapid City, South Dakota File # MP 70-6885

by SA [redacted] jar Date dictated 9/8/73

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

Date of transcription August 10, 1973

On September 5, 1973, [redacted] Black Hills Gold Jewelry Manufacturing Company, 700 Jackson Boulevard, Rapid City, South Dakota, advised that company has done business with Sioux, Inc., Wounded Knee, South Dakota, from April, 1971, until shortly before the Wounded Knee occupation.

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b7C

She advised the records of the Black Hills Gold Jewelry Manufacturing Company, Rapid City, indicate that company has sold approximately \$4,566.75 worth of jewelry to Sioux, Inc.

She advised [redacted] [redacted] Sioux, Inc., and a subpoena duces tecum should be directed to her for these records.

Interviewed on 9/5/73 at Rapid City, South Dakota File # MP 70-6885

by SA [redacted] mjs Date dictated 9/6/73

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

Date of transcription August 10, 1973

On September 5, 1973, Mrs. [redacted] Sioux Pottery and Crafts, 2209 Highway 79 South, Rapid City, South Dakota, advised [redacted] sold pottery to the Wounded Knee Trading Post, Wounded Knee, South Dakota.

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She advised the account of the Wounded Knee Trading Post was carried under Sioux, Inc.

She advised [redacted] has invoices for all items sold to Sioux, Inc., and usually sold \$2,000 to \$3,000 worth of pottery a year to Sioux, Inc.

She advised that subpoena duces tecum should be directed to her for the records of Sioux Pottery and Crafts.

Interviewed on 9/5/73 at Rapid City, South Dakota File # MP 70-6885

by SA [redacted] mjs Date dictated 9/6/73

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b7C

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription March 11, 1973

[redacted] United States  
[redacted] South  
[redacted] Dakota advised Special Agent [redacted] that he  
[redacted] had just returned from  
Wounded Knee, South Dakota where they had been held captive  
by individuals in Wounded Knee for several hours on March  
11, 1973. [redacted] stated that the individuals had also taken  
their guns and credentials and had not returned them. [redacted]  
furnished the following signed statement:

"I [redacted] first being duly  
sworn here by depose and say: I am a United  
States [redacted] and have been so employed  
since Sept. 27, 1969. In connection my  
employment I have an interest in the operation  
and security of Postoffices within my Territory.  
This includes the Post office at Wounded Knee,  
South Dakota.

"After hearing reports from news media  
that road blocks and restrictions had been  
removed at Wounded Knee, [redacted]  
[redacted] decided to go into the area  
and inspect the damage to the Post office, and  
salvage any remaining records available. We left  
Rapid City at approximately 6:30 am March 11, 1972  
for Wounded Knee. We drove south on Hwy 40 and  
went through Manderson, SD. As we approached  
Wounded Knee from Manderson we observed a sand bag  
blockade on the left. This was about 1/4 mi or  
less from the Catholic Church. 3 Indian Males  
were at this Blockade and they signalled us to  
stop as we approached. They were armed, 1 with a  
shotgun, 1 with a rifle, and the third with a  
small pistol. These weapons were directed at  
our vehicle as we pulled to a stop

Interviewed on 3/11/73 at Pine Ridge, South Dakota File # 70-6846

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 3/11/73

"I was driving, and the male with the pistol approached the car from my side. I rolled down the window, and showed him my credentials. I stated that our only purpose was to check the post office, to salvage what records were available and to see what needed to be done to restore service. He directed us to park our car on the left in front of the barricade and said he would go get someone who would take us into the town. We moved the car as directed and he left. A minute or 2 later the male, I believe holding the rifle directed us to get out of the car, and keep our hands in sight. We did this. While waiting for the other to return we told these 2 that we would like to be permitted to turn our car around and leave. They refused this request. About 10 min later the male holding the pistol returned. I again asked that we be permitted to leave. He stated that some one was coming to escort us in and said in effect that we would have to go in. A few minutes later a vehicle, 1964 Chev. white 4 door. Arrived carrying 2 Indian males. They were also armed. They then put their vehicle into position behind ours and we were directed to proceed slowly into the town.

"We drove then to the front of the Museum and were directed to park there and get out. While still in the car [redacted] asked to lock his camera in the glove box and I suggested everyone lock their doors upon getting out. We were then escorted to the entrance of the Museum and told to remove our coats there. We then went inside and were instructed to sit at a bench in the middle of the hall. One Caucasian, about 25-30 yrs of age appeared to be in charge at this point and there were 3 or 4 others also armed inside. I would describe the Caucasian as about 5'6" tall. Medium build, sandy hair, mustache. We were told to remove everything from our pockets. At this point [redacted] advised them that we were carrying weapons. [redacted] Removed his revolver, and placed it on the counter and then we all followed, individually at their

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b7c

the direction. We were then placed back on the bench and were tied to the back of the bench, by looping a cord through are belts. A rope was tied to each of our ankles and we were tied together in this manner. It was approximately 9:00 at this time and I estimate we arrived at the road block about 8:15 am. We then sat there, an older indian talked to us a while and the Caucasian commented several times, cautioning us not to attempt any moves without permission. Another Indian male who was holding a shotgun at our backs stated don't move suddenly, I won't hesitate to use this. We were questioned also by an older Indian male and advised we were "prisoners of war". After a while a Indian male who identified himself as [redacted] and said he [redacted] came in. He advised us we were going to be released. Our personal effects would be returned but our vehicle would be kept. This was then changed and we were told the vehicle would be given back after we were taken outside to a perimeter point. We were then untied, we four along with the other hostages. Then instructed to line up at the door. We waited there until a pick up, a black and white Ford was backed up to the door way. We were escorted into the rear of the pickup. We were gaured in the pickup by 2 indian males and driven to a point about 1/2 mile from town on the road going south to hyay 18 and ordered out of the pickup. We were ordered to stand there with our hands over head until my car was brought up and positioned another 200 yds south. We were then allowed to proceed one at a time to my car and leave.

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"I have read the above statement consisting of this page and four other pages, and swear to the best of my ability that the statements contained herein are accurate and true.

/s/ [redacted]  
March 11, 1973

"Witnessed:  
S.A. [redacted] FBI, L.A.  
SA [redacted] FBI, LA 3/11/73"

MP 70-68462

[redacted] described the individuals that they first encountered at the roadblock as follows: b6 b7c

Male Number One  
Armed with a Pistol

Sex	Male
Race	Indian
Skin	Light
Hair	Medium length
Age	20-25 years old
Height	5'8"
Build	Thin
Features	Sharp
Face	Lean
Nose	Hawk
Dress	Fatigue jacket and jeans

Male Number Two  
Armed with a Shotgun

Sex	Male
Race	Indian
Build	Heavy
Height	5'10"
Hair	Long, styled Indian
Dress	Fatigue jacket and jeans

Male Number Three  
Armed with a Rifle

Sex	Male
Race	Indian
Height	5'10"
Face	Full
Hair	Long

[redacted] described the Male Caucasian that he encountered at the church as follows: b6 b7c

Race	Caucasian
Sex	Male
Height	5'8"
Age	25-30

MP 70-6848

Build  
Hair  
Dress

Thin  
Reddish brown  
Black hat with a feather in it

Fatigue jacket and jeans.

[redacted] also advised that he observed a Male Indian carrying an automatic weapon with a banana clip. He stated that he did not know the make of gun but that it looked familiar.

b6  
b7c

[redacted] advised that there were numerous newsmen and photographers all over the Wounded Knee area and that they took numerous pictures of the hostages but were not allowed to talk to them.

[redacted] stated that among his possessions that are missing are [redacted] credentials, his revolver and a wallet containing approximately \$100.00 in cash, a Standard Oil Credit Card, a Bank of American card, his driver's license, Civil Defense card and possibly an Apco credit card.

[redacted] observed numerous photographs of individuals who may possibly be at Wounded Knee and stated that the only one that he thought he recognized was an individual named [redacted] who may have been at the church with a shotgun.



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

3/30/73

Date of transcription

[redacted] United States Post Office, Aberdeen, South Dakota, telephone number 225-0250, Extension 259, home telephone [redacted] Rapid City Office number 348-0462, examined [redacted] four-inch blue steel Smith and Wesson, serial number [redacted] as being the gun that was stolen from him on March 11, 1973, at Wounded Knee, South Dakota. He stated that although this was his gun, he noted that the grips were not damaged at the time it was taken from him. He furnished a copy of the memorandum he prepared on March 23, 1973, and a letter sent out to all law enforcement officers on March 12, 1973, relating to the incident on the theft of his gun which is page two and three of this FD-302. b6 b7c

[redacted] stated that he had previously furnished information on the theft of his gun to Special Agents [redacted] Los Angeles, and [redacted] Los Angeles, on March 11, 1973.

He also observed [redacted]

[redacted] and he stated he is reasonably certain these five individuals were not identical to the Indians who stole his gun.

Interviewed on 3/27/73 at [redacted] South Dakota File # MP 70-6846-  
by SA [redacted] sks Date dictated 3/29/73

[redacted] stated that in regards to the above-described photograph furnished to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) by UPI, that the second individual from the left, long hair, walking on the sidewalk, was with postal inspectors during their ordeal and although this individual never made any comments, he did station himself at the door of the museum with rifle raised and prevented their departure from the museum. b6 b7c

[redacted] stated that this individual seemed to be taking his orders from the first individual described in this statement and both appeared to be subservient to the head of security for the American Indian Movement (AIM) militants who told the inspectors that his name was STANLEY HOLDER.

During this interview, SA [redacted] a photograph of one [redacted] which photograph was retrieved by FBI request from the Albuquerque, New Mexico, Police Department photograph dated May 8, 1970, whereupon [redacted] made the following comments:

[redacted] stated that the Albuquerque, New Mexico, Police Department photograph dated May 8, 1970, is identical with the individual pictured in the UPI photograph of March 11, 1973, and being the first individual on the left in this photograph.

In response to UPI photograph captioned: "PRP031102, 3/11/73, Wounded Knee South Dakota: Four government officials and two farmers standing with their hands behind their heads as an Indian stands guard before being released 3/11. The two farmers are third from left and right. The four government officials were disarmed and detained and the Indians said they would arrest any federal agent trying to enter Wounded Knee. The four were marched with their hands raised above their heads into the museum and detained for about an hour. (UPI) DD/BRT", [redacted] made the following comments:

[redacted] stated that upon their release from custody of the militant Indians, they were escorted out to the road where they waited for a vehicle so that they could exit from Wounded Knee. [redacted] stated that the individual, an Indian

MP 70-6846

male, located on the left-hand portion of the above-captioned photograph, is the individual who maintained a guard over himself and the other postal inspectors until their vehicle arrived. [redacted] stated that this individual did not appear to be in a command position but appeared to be

b6  
b7c

[redacted]  
[redacted] until such time as their vehicle did arrive.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 8/10/73

[redacted] United States Postal Service, advised he has reviewed his statement provided to the FBI on March 11, 1973, and stated it is a detailed narrative of the events which occurred. He advised he was unable to make any notes or logs while in Wounded Knee, South Dakota, inasmuch as all his personal effects were taken from him. He said he would like to add only one item that he apparently failed to mention in his previous statement.

b6  
b7c

[redacted] advised [redacted] after being escorted from the roadblock on March 11, 1973, were taken to the museum in Wounded Knee. Outside of the museum [redacted] were told to take their coats off and enter the museum and to empty all their personal effects on the glass counter top. As he was entering the museum, someone from behind him asked for the car keys. [redacted] said he then turned around and handed the keys to a person whose identity he later determined to be LEONARD CROW DOG.

[redacted] said CROW DOG took the keys and accompanied by two unknown men, left the museum and went outside. After approximately 10 to 15 minutes, CROW DOG returned and resumed lecturing them about being armed and as to why they would come into Wounded Knee, South Dakota. He said [redacted] appeared to be supervising the guard on the [redacted] said while CROW DOG was outside, his hands were tied behind his back and [redacted] were forced to face the wall until they were taken from the museum and taken to the roadblock and released. He said after CROW DOG returned [redacted] from the car, a voice (possibly that of [redacted]) questioned him about a loose-leaf notebook that [redacted] kept in the car. [redacted] explained that the notebook contained only personal notes such as various people at various agencies with whom he has had contact and contained no Government documents. He said he found this same notebook in the car after being released.

Interviewed on 8/3/73 at Rapid City, South Dakota File # MP 70-6846

by SA [redacted] SA [redacted] Date dictated 8/7/73

MP 70-6846

[redacted] also pointed out that his issued side-arm, a Smith and Weston revolver, serial number [redacted] was taken from a briefcase kept in the trunk of the car on March 11, 1973. He said he has thoroughly checked the briefcase and is able to account for all the items kept in that briefcase. [redacted] advised that the above addition to his previous interview completely describes what occurred to him at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, on March 11, 1973. He said should he be called to testify, he would be able to produce the necessary documents or testimonies relating to the Post Office at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, as well as the legal papers for his position.

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b7c

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 11/8/73

[redacted] provided  
the following information:

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[redacted] attempted to assess damage to the Wounded Knee, South Dakota, Post Office on March 11, 1973, during the occupation by the American Indian Movement (AIM) and was held captive for several hours on that date.

As a result of the AIM occupation, he was unable to [redacted] in the Wounded Knee area.

Interviewed on 11/8/73 at Rapid City, South Dakota File # MP 70-6846

by SA [redacted] ne Date dictated 11/8/73

b6  
b7C

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No. 70-6882

392 Federal Building  
U.S. Court House  
110 South Fourth Street  
Minneapolis, Minnesota, 55401

November 13, 1973

Honorable William F. Clayton  
U.S. Attorney  
Federal Building  
Sioux Falls, South Dakota, 57102

Re: Russell Charles Means  
Crime on an Indian Reservation -  
Burglary & Larceny;  
Anti-Riot Laws - Impeding Federal Officers;  
Assaulting Federal Officers; Conspiracy;  
Unlawful Possession of Firearms

Dear Sir:

Enclosed are three (3) reports entitled, "Russell Charles Means", which pertain specifically to the "civil disorder" elements of the Wounded Knee occupation by members of the American Indian Movement.

Three reports, rather than one, are being forwarded to your office for reference in the event simultaneous trials are conducted in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and St. Paul, Minnesota.

At a future date copies of the same report will be forwarded to your office for the files of Dennis Banks, Clyde Bellecourt, Carter Camp, Leonard Crow Dog and Stanley Holder.

Very truly yours,

Addresssee (Encs. - 3)  
Minneapolis (70-6882)

rmd

(2)

Encs. - 3

Joseph H. Trimbach  
Special Agent in Charge

b6  
b7c

70-6882-635

F B I

Date: 11/9/73

Transmit the following in PLAINTEXT  
(Type in plaintext or code)Via TELETYPE URGENT  
(Priority)

004

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI — GWS  
ATTENTION: LEGAL COUNSEL AND GENERAL CRIME UNIT  
AND RAPID CITY COMMAND POST — JAK  
FROM: SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (70-6882) (P)

RUSSELL MEANS, CIR - ARL; IFO - CONSPIRACY; ET AL.

RE MINNEAPOLIS TELETYPE TO BUREAU, 11/6/73.

DEPARTMENTAL ATTORNEYS [REDACTED]

b6  
b7C

[REDACTED] CHIEF OF GENERAL CRIME SECTION, DEPARTMENT  
OF JUSTICE, APPEARED IN THE MINNEAPOLIS OFFICE THIS DATE AND  
STATED THEY WERE OPTIMISTIC THAT U. S. DISTRICT JUDGE FRED J.  
NICHOLS WOULD MODIFY HIS ORDER REGARDING A NEED TO [REDACTED]

b3

[REDACTED]  
TO DEFENSE COUNSEL. THEY FELT THAT THE DEMAND IS TIME-CONSUMING,  
DOES NOT CONCERN [REDACTED] AND  
THAT THERE IS PROBABLY NO PRECEDENT FOR AN ORDER OF THIS  
MAGNITUDE. THEY INDICATED THAT THEY AGREED THAT JUDGE NICHOLS'  
ORDER REGARDING DISCLOSURE OF INFORMANT INFORMATION WAS  
EXCESSIVELY BROAD, AND THIS MATTER WOULD BE CONSIDERED BY THE

2 - Minneapolis (70-6882)  
(1 - 70-6832-SUB P)

RG:wkb

Approved: [Signature]

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

WA 4:35 P  
RLCP 4:30 P M

Per [Signature]



F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)Via \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

MP 70-6882

PAGE TWO

DEPARTMENT TO DETERMINE IF THEY COULD AID USA WILLIAM F. CLAYTON  
IN OBTAINING A CLARIFICATION BY THE COURT AND FURTHER CLARIFIED  
BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

THEY ANTICIPATED THAT THEY, OR A MEMBER OF THE DEPARTMENT  
OF JUSTICE, WOULD CONTACT USA WILLIAM F. CLAYTON OR AUSA  
RICHARD D. HURD ON OR SHORTLY AFTER NOVEMBER 12, 1973,  
REQUESTING CLARIFICATION OF THE ORDERS BY JUDGE, U. S. DISTRICT  
COURT.

END.

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : SAC, MP

DATE: 10/23/73

FROM : SA [REDACTED]

b6  
b7c

SUBJECT: RUSSELL MEANS  
CLYDE BELLECOURT  
Info Concerning Travels

[REDACTED] State Radio, [REDACTED]  
S.D. called this office, 5:40am to advise the following:

At 4:40am (MDT) Means and Bellecourt were seen at a truck stop north of Sioux Falls S.D. travelling East. They were in a '67 cream and green cadillac and a '73 Maroon Pontiac. There were five individuals in each car.

At 5:25(MDT) this am, Newcastle, Wyo. reported that 20-25 AIM people had just left Lusk, Wyo. eastbound on Interstate 20. They were in two cars and a pickup. One of the cars had Arizona license, the other California license, and no license was obtained on the pickup which was blue in color. [REDACTED] advised no license information was obtained on the MEANS and BELLECOURT vehicles.

[REDACTED] stated he had provided this information to the Pine Ridge P. D.

1- SAC, MP  
1- Supervisor  
1- [REDACTED]

70-6866

70-6882

70-6882-638



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (70-6882) (P)

DATE: 10/31/73

FROM : SA [REDACTED]

b6  
b7C

SUBJECT: FBI LEADS

Re memorandum of [REDACTED] to SA JOHN E. MC CARTY - FBI,  
dated 8/24/73.

On 9/12, 27, 10/11, 19/73, attempts to contact SALLY [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] South Dakota,  
met with negative results.

## LEAD

### MINNEAPOLIS

#### AT PINE RIDGE, SOUTH DAKOTA

Will continue efforts to locate and interview SALLY [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] South Dakota.

*(Handwritten signature/initials)*

70-6882-639

Minneapolis  
klk kkk

(2)



5010-108-02

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly

Date prepared

10/27/73

Date received

10/22/73

Received from (name or symbol number)

Received by

SA

b6  
b7C  
b7D

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

☐ in person ☒ by telephone ☐ by mail ☐ orally ☐ recording device ☐ written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:

Date

Date of Report

10/27/73

Dictated

to

Date(s) of activity

Transcribed 10/27/73

Authenticated  
by Informant

Brief description of activity or material

File where original is located if not attached

\* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (\*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE.  
VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

☐ Information recorded on a card index by \_\_\_\_\_ on date \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks:

EXTREME CARE SHOULD BE UTILIZED IN DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION  
AND APPROPRIATE PARAPHRASING SHOULD BE UTILIZED IN ORDER NOT TO EXPOSE  
SOURCE.

6-Minneapolis

(1-157-2039) (BISSENETTE)

(1-157-3345)

70 (1-157-6882) (RUSSELL MEANS)

(1-89-176)

(1-157-1509)

b1

Block Stamp

70-  
157-6882-1040

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 29 1973	
FBI - MINNEAPOLIS	

McCarty

[REDACTED]

Source advised that there were about 40 cars which participated in the automobile caravan from Rapid City to Pine Ridge on Sunday afternoon, 10/21/73, transporting BISSONETTE's body from the Rapid City funeral home, which was peaceful.

Source advised [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Source advised [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Source further stated [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

MEANS continued to advise [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

On the afternoon of 10/21/73, source was present at the residence of PEDRO BISSONETTE's mother, one mile north of Pine Ridge, South Dakota.


Source advised that he observed about 250 male and female Indian individuals at the residence of PEDRO's mother where BISSONETTE's body was displayed in a recently constructed teepee. Source advised that the residence is located about 300 yards away from the highway. Source advised [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Source advised [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Source advised that he observed a white male individual present who appeared to be in the company of five other male Indians, one Indian male being described as about 6'4", 240 pounds. Source described the white male as being 6', 170 pounds, light sunglasses, long black hair.



Source stated that upon leaving around sundown, there were about 50 people behind at the funeral. Source advised that he did not observe any bunkers or guns while he was there.

Source advised that everything was peaceful and quiet while he was there.

Date prepared

10/25/73

Date received

10/25/73

(symbol number)

Received

SA

b6  
b7C  
b7D

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

☐ in person

☒ by telephone

☐ by mail

☐ orally

☐ recording device

☐ written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:

Date

10/25/73

Dictated

Transcribed

Authenticated  
by Informant

Date of Report

10/25/73

Date(s) of activity

CURRENT

Brief description of activity or material

File where original is located if not attached

\* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (\*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE. VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

☐ Information recorded on a card index by \_\_\_\_\_ on date \_\_\_\_\_.

Remarks:

IN DISSEMINATING INFORMATION APPROPRIATE PARAPHRASING SHOULD BE UTILIZED  
IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE SOURCE'S IDENTITY.

5 - Minnesota

(1 - 157-2364) TED MEANS  
(1 - 157-1458) AMI  
(1 - 157-6982) RUSSELL MEANS  
(1 - 157-846) DENNIS BANKS

11:

(5)

Block Stamp

70-  
157-6882-641

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED

McCarty

NY 157-2864

Source advised [REDACTED]

b6  
b7C  
b7D

Source advised that the Wounded Knee Legal Defense/Offense Committee is planning very soon to file a complaint against the United States Attorney William Clayton on charges of hindering the American Indian Movement's (AIM) legal defense, harassment, and other charges. Source further advised that the complaint also involves something about "illegal tribal orders."

Source was unable to obtain any additional information concerning future plans or tactics to be utilized by AIM concerning BUREAU DISSENT's killing.



(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

## 4 KILLED SINCE WOUNDED KNEE, MEANS SAYS

## 3 Indian Groups to Seek Peace in S.D.

TULSA (AP) — Three Indian groups will meet to seek an end to hostilities in South Dakota, the national director of the American Indian Movement (AIM) said Tuesday.

Dennis Banks said officials of the National Tribal Council Association and the National Congress of American Indians will meet within 30 days.



BANKS



MEANS

the oppression in South Dakota and with the BIA and the Justice Depart-

cism of the FBI for conditions in South Dakota.

"We are seeing outright

murder on the Pine Ridge Reservation," he said.

"The FBI is trying to kill every member of the AIM central committee. They don't know who they are so they are taking random shots.

"When Wounded Knee ended," Banks said, "we laid down a lot of weapons and those weapons are still close by. Unless something is done now, the weapons will never again be laid down by AIM."

"Repression of the federal government has reached the point of assassination," Means said. Since the end of the Wounded Knee occupation, Means said, four persons associated with AIM have been killed in South Dakota and others live in fear of their lives.

He blamed Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) policemen for two of the deaths. The other two have not been investigated by the bureau, he said.

"IF THIS country does not forcefully deal with

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

13 St. Paul Dispatch  
— St. Paul, Minn.

Date: Oct. 31, 1973

Edition: Evening

Author:

Editor: H.G. Burnham Jr.

Title: AIM

Character:

or

Classification: 157-1458

Submitting Office: Minneapolis

☐ Being Investigated

70-6882-642

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 1 1973	
FBI - MINNEAPOLIS	
Mallory	

Xerox cc:  
1-70-6884  
1-157-846 > Banks  
70-6882 > Means  
1-157-1460

SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (157-1825)

10/25/73

SAC, OMAHA (157-1871) (RUC)

[REDACTED]  
EM - AIM

00: MINNEAPOLIS

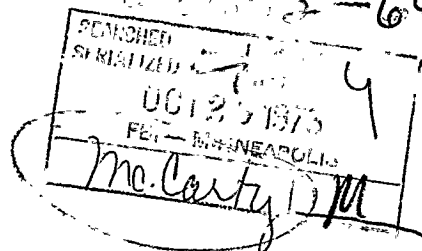
Re Minneapolis letter to Omaha dated 9/26/73,  
and enclosures therein.

On 10/15/73, a review was made of enclosed  
FD-302 of SA [REDACTED]  
dated 2/22/73.

In addition, a review of enclosed photograph  
of one [REDACTED] Sheriff's Office, Pennington  
County, South Dakota, [REDACTED] was made by SA [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

After reviewing the photo carefully, it was  
ascertained by SA [REDACTED] that this is not the same  
individual that identified himself to SA [REDACTED] and  
SA [REDACTED] on 2/22/73 at Mother Butler's  
Community Center, 211 West Boulevard North, Rapid City,  
South Dakota.

- ③ - Minneapolis  
    (2 - 157-1825)  
    ① - 70-6882)  
1 - Omaha  
CPS:dds  
(4)



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (70-6882) (P)

DATE: 11/9/73

FROM : SA TRENWITH S. BASFORD

SUBJECT: RUSSELL MEANS  
CIR-ARL

Re Minneapolis teletype to Bureau, 11/6/73.

On 11/8/73, [redacted] Office of Legal Counsel, FBI, advised SA TRENWITH S. BASFORD that in his opinion the request of USA WILLIAM F. CLAYTON, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, for [redacted]

[redacted] and without legal precedent, he considers these records to be of an administrative nature, they do not concern defendants' [redacted] and he believes that if properly pursued by the USA with U. S. District Court Judge NICHOLS, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, that Judge NICHOLS would be apt to modify his order.

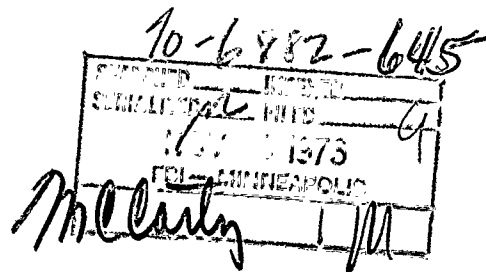
He stated that at this stage there was no intent on the part of his office to take up the matter with personnel of the office of CARL W. BELCHER, Chief, General Crime Section, U. S. Department of Justice.

3 - Minneapolis  
(1 - 70-6832-SUB P)

TSB:wkb  
(3) 7/13  
*wkb*



5010-108-02



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

b3  
b6  
b7c

11/21/73

Airtel

Airmail

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

(Attention: Office of Legal Counsel  
and General Crimes Unit)

From: SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (70-3882) (P)

Subject: RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS  
CIB - BURGLARY AND LARCENY;  
AHL; AFO; UPOF

Re Bureau airtel to Minneapolis, dated 11/9/73;  
Minneapolis airtel to Bureau, dated 11/15/73; and Minneapolis  
airtel to Bureau, dated 11/16/73.

On

[redacted]  
from Minneapolis, Minnesota, appeared before the Federal Grand  
Jury seated at Sioux Falls, South Dakota. He was subpoenaed  
to testify before the Grand Jury concerning [redacted]

b3  
b6  
b7C

[redacted] refusal to testify was referred to U. S.  
District Judge FRED J. NICHOL in his private chambers and [redacted]  
released his documents to the Judge for his examination. The  
Judge ruled that these documents were not private or privileged  
communications and ordered [redacted] to produce them before the  
Grand Jury.

3 - Bureau

② - Minneapolis

(1) - 70-3882)

(1 - 70-3882 Sub P)

(1 - SA BARTFORD, MP)

RWG:wib

(7)

Serialized ☒  
Indexed ☒  
Filed ☒

70-646-646

MP 70-3882

[redacted] reappeared before the Grand Jury and again refused to testify concerning the documents or to allow the Grand Jury to read them. He stated before the Grand Jury that he felt the Grand Jury had been called for

[redacted]

b3  
b6  
b7C

The Grand Jury voted [redacted] in contempt and Judge NICHOL set a contempt hearing for his court on 11/21/73.

The Bureau will be kept advised of pertinent developments.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE MINNEAPOLIS	OFFICE OF ORIGIN MINNEAPOLIS	DATE 11/16/73	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 3/24 - 11/9/73
TITLE OF CASE RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS, aka Russ Means		REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]	TYPED BY mjs b6 b7C
		CHARACTER OF CASE  CIR - BURGLARY AND LARCENY; ARL - IFO; AFO; CONSPIRACY; UPOF	

REFERENCES

Minneapolis report of SA [REDACTED] dated 11/13/73.  
 San Francisco letter to Minneapolis, dated 10/19/73.  
 Washington Field Office letter to Minneapolis, dated 10/19/73.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE

It is noted USA, WILLIAM F. CLAYTON, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, recently requested previous FBI reports be referenced in the first paragraph of details for the assistance of his office..

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NONE	ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:  PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
CONVIC.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES			

APPROVED  COPIES MADE: 4 - Bureau (176-2401) 1 - USA, Sioux Falls, South Dakota 1 - Denver (INFO) 1 - Oklahoma City (INFO) 1 - Phoenix (176-62) (INFO) ② - Minneapolis (70-6882) <i>mjs</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>M</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

Dissemination Record of Attached Report					Notations  Searched Serialized Indexed Filed
Agency					
Request Recd.					
Date Fwd.					
How Fwd.					
By					

MP 70-6832

It is also noted the period of investigation of this report overlaps that of the previous report inasmuch as information contained herein was not available for insert into the report dated 11/13/73; or said information was previously reported in MP 89-149, Bureau file 89-2550, or MP 70-6832, Bureau file 70-58443.

LEADS

DENVER

AT DENVER, COLORADO

An information copy of this report is being forwarded Denver in view of their interest in RUSSELL MEANS and AIM leaders.

OKLAHOMA CITY

AT OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

An information copy of this report is being forwarded Oklahoma City in view of their interest in RUSSELL MEANS and AIM leaders.

PHOENIX

AT PHOENIX, ARIZONA

An information copy of this report is being forwarded Phoenix in view of their interest in RUSSELL MEANS and AIM leaders.

MINNEAPOLIS

AT RAPID CITY, SOUTH DAKOTA

Will, through AUSA, District of South Dakota, follow prosecution of RUSSELL MEANS.

- B\* -

COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - USA, Sioux Falls, South Dakota

Report of: [REDACTED]

Office: Minneapolis, Minnesota

Date: November 16, 1973

b6  
b7c

Field Office File #: 70-6882

Bureau File #: 176-2401

Title: RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS

Character: CRIME ON INDIAN RESERVATION - BURGLARY AND LARCENY;  
ANTIRIOT LAWS - IMPEDING FEDERAL OFFICERS;  
ASSAULTING FEDERAL OFFICERS; CONSPIRACY;  
xSynopsis: UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF FIREARMS

Synopsis: Official, USDC, advised the trial of RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS is scheduled for 1/8/74 in St. Paul, Minnesota. ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

- P -

DETAILS

Reference is made to the investigative report of Special Agent (SA) [REDACTED] dated May 18, 1973; and the reports of SA [REDACTED] dated August 3, 1973, September 19, 1973, October 20, 1973, and November 13, 1973.



[redacted]  
[redacted] Montana was stopped at a road block as she was leaving Wounded Knee, South Dakota. She was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agent, the purpose of the interview and was provided with a copy of an advice of rights form which she executed by signing.

[redacted] advised that she and [redacted] traveled to Billings, Montana on or about March 3, 1973, and to Pine Ridge, South Dakota, around March 6, 1973. They stayed with Mrs. DEAR RUNNER at Pine Ridge for a few days and later when the road blocks to Wounded Knee were lifted around March 8, 1973, Mrs. DEAR RUNNER, [redacted] and she went to Wounded Knee.

[redacted] stated she stayed at a residence in Wounded Knee abandoned by its owners with four Oglala Indian males. [redacted] claimed she did not know their names nor the names of any other Indians at Wounded Knee.

[redacted] further claimed she did not associate with the American Indian Movement (AIM) Indians or attend their meetings but knows RUSSELL MEANS by sight. [redacted] stated she saw Indians with weapons and was frightened during the shooting, and wanted to come out of Wounded Knee sometime ago but was afraid of being arrested.

[redacted] provided no information regarding AIM's intentions, identity of AIM members or their fire power potential.

The following background and description data was obtained through interview and observation:

Name [redacted]

Maiden name [redacted]

Date of birth [redacted]

Race [redacted]  
Indian

Interviewed on 3/24/73 at Pine Ridge Reservation, File # LP #70-6082  
South Dakota  
SA [redacted] spr Date dictated 3/24/73

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Place of birth

[REDACTED]

Canada

Height

5'6"

Weight

218#

Hair

Black

Eyes

Brown

Social Security #

Montana Driver's

License

Husband

[REDACTED]

Montana

Children

[REDACTED]

Vehicle

Address

[REDACTED]

Montana

Occupation

[REDACTED]

Montana

Prior arrests

Claims no arrests  
JOHN DEAR,  
North Dattleford,  
Saskatchewan, Canada  
Female

Sex

MP 70-6882

On June 24, 1973, Special Agent [redacted] was present at the cemetery at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, and was approached by an individual who identified himself as BOYD BOSMA. BOSMA advised he was the Assistant Director, Center for Human Relations, National Education Association, 1201 16th Street Northwest, Washington, D.C., and resided in Alexandria, Virginia.

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b7C

BOSMA stated he was led into the village of Wounded Knee during the occupation of said village by the American Indian Movement (AIM) from the period February 27, 1973, through May 8, 1973, by LEONARD CROW DOG. BOSMA advised that he stayed inside the village of Wounded Knee for several days and participated in negotiations between AIM leaders RUSSELL MEANS and DENNIS BANKS with U.S. Department of Justice officials.

BOSMA indicated that he was very knowledgeable of AIM operations during the time that he was inside the village of Wounded Knee. Concerning the shooting of the U.S. Marshal, BOSMA indicated that on the day that the marshal was shot, there was a sniper patrol working, which consisted of two or three Indian males and a white individual, known to him as [redacted]

[redacted] After the marshal was shot and upon the return of the sniper patrol on the day the marshal was shot, [redacted]  
[redacted]

While at the cemetery at Wounded Knee, BOSMA was boasting to the tourists who were gathered at the cemetery about his (BOSMA's) participation in the armed takeover of Wounded Knee.

BOSMA was observed by Special Agent [redacted] to be driving a 1970 or 1971 Ford Econo-Line van, maroon in color, bearing 1973 Virginia license tag DGS 584. BOSMA advised he was en route to Portland, Oregon, to attend the National Education Association Convention in Portland.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription October 3, 1973

[redacted]  
Minnesota, advised as follows:

b6  
b7c

He is a Chippewa Indian but he was [redacted] North Dakota, on a Sioux Indian reservation. [redacted] formerly he was active in the American Indian Movement (AIM) [redacted] however, he has become disenchanted with AIM because of individuals who have assumed positions of leadership, particularly RUSSELL MEANS, DENNIS BANKS, CLYDE BELLECOURT, and CARTER CAMP.

He, [redacted] was never at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, during the seventy-one day siege by AIM, but instead was in Oregon. [redacted] does not feel that the take-over at Wounded Knee helped the Indian Movement, in fact, did more harm than good, because the public in general is down on Indian people now because of the take-over. MEANS, BANKS, BELLECOURT, and CAMP are using activity of AIM to forward their own personal gain. It is his understanding at this time that there is a power struggle within AIM. It is his experience that Indians cannot get along with one another, and Indians do not trust one another.

[redacted] does not know who shot the FBI Agent or the U. S. Marshal at Wounded Knee.

In April of 1972 [redacted] and several other AIM members [redacted] North Dakota, [redacted]

[redacted] does not feel that he accomplished anything for the Chippewa Indians or anyone else with [redacted]

[redacted]  
Sioux Indians for the Chippewa Indians. Historically, these two tribes have fought for generations.

[redacted] is no longer an AIM member. He knows of no demonstration or take-over planned by AIM.

BANKS and [redacted]

[redacted] Minnesota, during an AIM meeting in 1972, BANKS [redacted] at a time when [redacted] was practicing

Interviewed on 9/27/73 [redacted] Minnesota File # MP 70-6882

by SA [redacted] WGJ:me [redacted] Date dictated 9/27/73

with his bow and arrow. [ ] pointed the bow and arrow at BANKS and challenged BANKS to pull the trigger of the pistol. There was a standoff for a few minutes and BANKS eventually lowered his pistol and laughed and made the statement something to the effect that it was funny how Indians treated each other. [ ] does not know the current whereabouts of MEANS, BANKS, BELLECOURT, or CAMP.

b6  
b7C

Although [ ] is Chippewa Indian, other Indians do not trust him completely because [ ]

[ ] does not desire to live on an Indian reservation but feels he should seek employment elsewhere and make a living for his family. He does not feel there are ample opportunities on an Indian reservation.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 10/19/73b6  
b7c

[redacted] South Dakota, subsequent to the identification of the interviewing Agents, furnished the following information:

[redacted] advised that he was in Wounded Knee, South Dakota on March 11, 1973, the day that the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Agents were shot. According to [redacted] he did not leave Wounded Knee, South Dakota, during the entire day of March 11, 1973. [redacted] stated that in the early p.m. hours on March 11, 1973, he personally observed three individuals in the U-haul van in Wounded Knee, South Dakota, and identified them as [redacted]

[redacted] advised that he knew [redacted] [redacted] advised that he informed the FBI on March 24, 1973, after viewing a photograph of [redacted] was presently in Wounded Knee, South Dakota.

During this interview a series of photographs which were taken by United Press International (UPI) during the American Indian Movement (AIM) takeover were displayed to [redacted] identified photograph [redacted] as being [redacted] the same individual who was the [redacted] [redacted] hours before the FBI Agent was shot on March 11, 1973, at Wounded Knee, South Dakota.

[redacted] went on to state that he knew this individual only as [redacted] and that he was pointed out to him during the first few days of the AIM takeover at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, while inside the Wounded Knee Trading Post.

[redacted] advised that he had had a conversation with [redacted] a day or two later after the shooting of the FBI Agent, that the three individuals that he had previously mentioned, [redacted] were responsible for the shooting of the FBI Agent.

Interviewed on 10/11/73 at [redacted] South Dakota File # MP 89-143

by SAs [redacted] Date dictated 10/15/73

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 10/20/73

Mrs. [redacted] South Dakota, subsequent to the identification of the Interviewing Agents, furnished the following information:

b6  
b7C

[redacted] was again interviewed concerning the shooting incident of SA CURTIS A. FITZGERALD and SA [redacted] on March 11, 1973, at Wounded Knee, South Dakota.

[redacted] was shown a spread of photographs for identification purposes which consisted of the following:

1. [redacted]  
Dated May 14, 1973
2. [redacted]  
Thurston County Sheriff's Office  
[redacted]
3. [redacted]  
Pennington County Sheriff's Office
4. [redacted]
5. [redacted]  
Walnut Creek Police Department  
[redacted]
6. [redacted]
7. [redacted]  
[redacted] Texas  
[redacted]
8. STANLEY RICHARD HOLDER  
Date of Birth: April 20, 1950

It should be noted that this same identical spread of photographs were displayed to [redacted] on July 27, 1973, by SA [redacted]

Interviewed on 10/17/73 at [redacted] South Dakota File # Minneapolis 89-143  
by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] Date dictated 10/19/73  
FC/cbl

MP 89-143

at which time [redacted] positively identified a photograph of [redacted] as the driver of the U-Haul van. During this interview, [redacted] again viewed the photograph of [redacted] at which time she reiterated the fact that [redacted] was the name of this individual and was the same individual she observed in the driver's seat of the U-Haul van on the day that the FBI Agent was shot. [redacted] went on to state that [redacted] was not wearing glasses, but had a Fu Man Chu and had a slight growth of beard. [redacted] in addition, advised that [redacted] was not wearing a straw hat, but a black rimmed hat. [redacted] was shown a spread of photographs for identification purposes which consisted of the following:

b6  
b7c

[redacted]  
Pennington County Sheriff's Office [redacted]

[redacted]  
Pennington County Sheriff's Office [redacted]

[redacted]  
Rapid City Police Department [redacted]

PEDRO BISSONETTE  
June 2, 1971



MP 89-143

[redacted] upon viewing all of these photographs, advised that she was not acquainted with any of these individuals. At this time, a photograph was removed from this spread, depicting [redacted] Rapid City Police Department [redacted] and was specifically asked if this was the individual that she had seen at the driver's seat of the U-Haul van on March 11, 1973. [redacted] advised that [redacted] is unknown to her and was not the individual seen in the U-Haul van and further added she had never seen this individual in the van.

b6  
b7c

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 10/26/73

[redacted] South Dakota, subsequent to the identification of interviewing Agents, furnished the following information:

b6  
b7c

[redacted] reiterated the fact that she had personally observed an individual known only to her as [redacted] as occupants in the U-Haul van on March 11, 1973, moments after the shooting of FBI Agents.

[redacted] was subsequently shown a spread of photographs which consisted of the following:

1. [redacted]  
Dated May 14, 1973
2. [redacted]  
Thurston County Sheriff's Office  
[redacted]
3. [redacted]  
Pennington County Sheriff's Office  
[redacted]
4. [redacted]
5. [redacted]  
Walnut Creek Police Department  
[redacted]
6. [redacted]
7. [redacted] Texas  
[redacted]

Interviewed on 10/25/73 at Wounded Knee, South Dakota File # MP 89-143

by SA [redacted]  
SA [redacted] Date dictated 10/26/73

2  
MP 89-143

8. STANLEY RICHARD HOLDER  
Date of Birth: April 20, 1950

9. [REDACTED]  
Pennington County Sheriff's  
Office Number [REDACTED]

b6  
b7C

10.

11.

12.

13.

14.

Pennington County Sheriff's  
Office Number [REDACTED]

15.

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] South Dakota  
Police Department Number [REDACTED]

16.

17.

18.

19.

20. PEDRO BISSONETTE  
June 2, 1971

21.

[REDACTED]

3  
MP 89-143

[redacted] after viewing these photographs advised that she knew [redacted] PEDRO BISSONETTE,

b6  
b7c

[redacted] In addition, [redacted] advised that a photograph of [redacted] resembled the driver of the U-Haul van very much. The photograph of [redacted] was removed and [redacted] was specifically asked if she had observed this individual in the U-Haul van to which she replied "That is not the [redacted] I know and he was not in the U-Haul van."

Photographs of [redacted] were removed and [redacted] was specifically asked if she had observed these individuals in the U-Haul van, to which she replied that she did not.

[redacted] at this time was shown 53 photographs of individuals present at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, on March 9, 1973, and [redacted] removed Photograph [redacted] and advised that the male Indian depicted in this photograph resembled [redacted] very much.

[redacted] advised that ETHYL MERRIVAL and [redacted] [redacted] South Dakota, were present at the teepee at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, when the U-Haul van returned.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 10/8/73

Mr. CLIVE GILDERSLEEVE, presently residing Rushville, Nebraska, telephone 308-327-2713, was telephonically contacted and advised that he has in his possession a South Dakota title for a vehicle formerly owned by him, a Dodge Polara, 1970 custom four door, title number Z58471, dated April 2, 1971, Vehicle Identification Number DM41L0D109144.

Mr. GILDERSLEEVE was advised to maintain custody of this title as it will be needed as evidence at a future date when subjects are tried in United States District Court.

Interviewed on 10/4/73 [redacted] Rushville, Nebraska File # MP 70-6864 b6  
by SA [redacted] [redacted] Date dictated 10/4/73 b7c

MP 70-6882

On November 9, 1973, Mrs. [REDACTED]  
United States District Court, District of South Dakota, advised the  
matter of RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS is scheduled for trial on  
January 8, 1974, at St. Paul, Minnesota. Mrs. [REDACTED] advised a  
change of venue was granted by Chief Judge FRED NICHOL, District  
of South Dakota

b6  
b7C

## Memorandum

TO : SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (70-6882) (P)

DATE: 11/15/73

FROM : SA TRENWITH S. BASFORD

SUBJECT: RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS  
CIE - BURGLARY; LARCENY;  
ANL; AFO; UPOF

OO: MINNEAPOLIS

The writer has been advised that on November 9, 1973,  
[redacted] located at Minneapolis [redacted]

b3  
b6  
b7C

In addition [redacted]

[redacted] will be taken to Rapid City by [redacted]  
November 16, 1973.

③ - Minneapolis

(1 - 70-6882 Sub P)

TSS: [redacted]

131042

70-6882-648

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 15 1973	

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

32 Federal Building U. S. Court House  
110 South Fourth Street  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55401

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No. 70-6882

November 15, 1973

Honorable William F. Clayton  
United States Attorney  
Federal Building  
Sioux Falls, South Dakota 57101

Attention: Assistant U. S. Attorney  
Richard D. Hurd

Dear Sir:

RE: RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS  
CRIME ON INDIAN RESERVATION-  
BURGLARY; LARCENY;  
ANTIRIOT LAWS; ASSAULTING  
A FEDERAL OFFICER; UNLAWFUL  
POSSESSION OF FIREARMS

Reference is made to your letter of November 8, 1973,  
regarding the production of [redacted] to the U. S. District  
Court of South Dakota.

We are, at the present time, [redacted] in our  
possession and attempting to assemble them in a logical order.  
In addition, we are canvassing the numerous Agents who served  
at Wounded Knee to determine if they have any knowledge concerning  
the present location, destruction, etc., [redacted]

70-6882-649

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 17 1973	
FBI - MINNEAPOLIS	

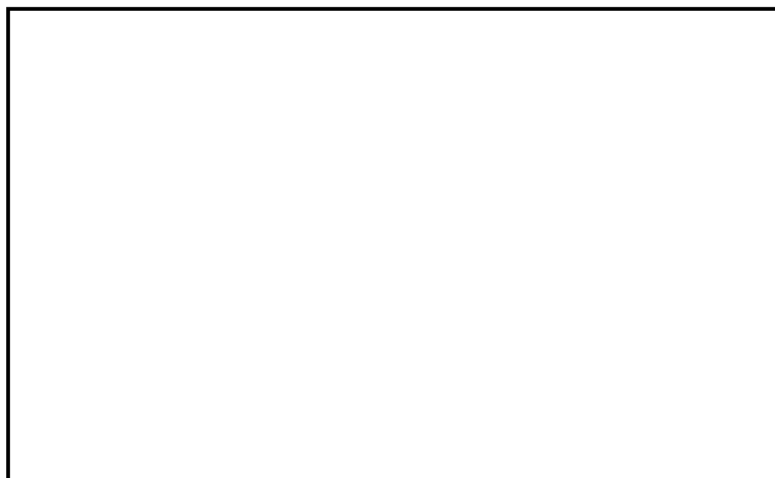


I wish to again reiterate that these [redacted] were maintained since it was expedient at the moment for the handling of administrative matters. They do not contain evidentiary materials, and there was no attempt to maintain them as evidence. It is, therefore, anticipated that there [redacted] to be missing [redacted] supplies were low, and malfunction of machines.

b3  
b6  
b7C

On November 14, 1973, you indicated that U. S. District Judge Fred Nichol desired, if available, [redacted] of the following events:

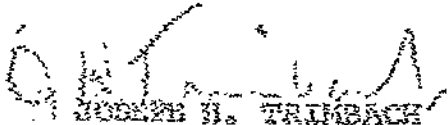
- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.



We are attempting to locate [redacted] of the above events, and will keep you advised.

You have indicated that you desire the FBI to assume and maintain custody of weapons presently in the possession of the U. S. Marshal's Office, Sioux Falls, South Dakota. Regulations require that the U. S. Marshal maintain custody of such items, and my office must therefore decline to accept those items.

Very truly yours,

  
JOSEPH H. TRAINBACH  
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (70-6882) (P)

DATE: 11/15/73

FROM : SA TREMWITH S. BASFORD

SUBJECT: RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS  
CIR - BURGLARY; LARCENY;  
AML; AFO; UPOF

OO: MINNEAPOLIS

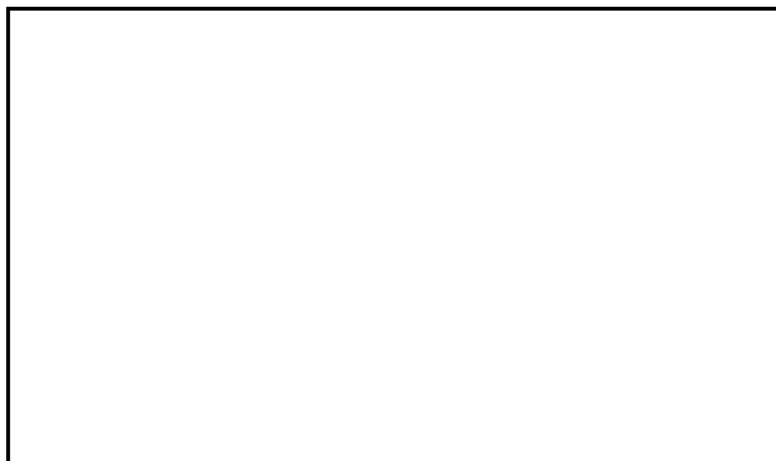
On November 14, 1973, at about 10:30 a.m., Assistant U. S. Attorney R. D. HURD by telephone advised SA TREMWITH S. BASFORD that he had talked to Judge FRED NICHOL, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and Judge NICHOL had indicated that he, Judge NICHOL, would insist that, if available [redacted] between government Agents and [redacted] be made available to defense counsel:

1.

2.

3.

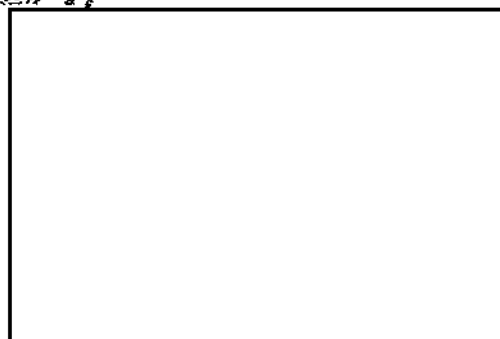
4.



b3  
b6  
b7C

③ - Minneapolis  
(1 - 70-6882 Sub P)

47 TSB:cmj  
(11/15/73)



70-6882-650

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 15 1973	
FBI-MINNEAPOLIS	

Handwritten: 100-442888-1

ME 70-6662

ME 70-6662 (70-6662) (M)

DATE: 11/15/73

He also indicated that Judge NICHOL might request that the defense be given a chance to make "random sampling" of the [redacted]. He stated that he could not, at this stage, anticipate the Judge's final instructions.

b3  
b6  
b7C

Mr. HURD also requested that the [redacted] regarding the above four events, if located, be made available on November 15, 1973, to a defense attorney from New York City who is presently in Rapid City, South Dakota.

At approximately 3:30 p.m., November 14, 1973, SAC JOSEPH H. TRUMBACH advised Mr. HURD that we were attempting to identify the [redacted] that Mr. HURD had requested, and it was pointed out to Mr. HURD the difficulty of promptly assembling these [redacted]. It was arranged that SA [redacted] would report to Mr. HURD's office on November 15, 1973, and be available for testimony before Judge NICHOL on the afternoon of November 15, 1973.

Mr. HURD had previously requested of SA JOHN E. MC CARTY that the FBI assume custody of weapons presently maintained in Deadwood, South Dakota, by the Office of the U. S. Marshal. He desired that the evidence be maintained by the FBI and transported to St. Paul, Minnesota, for trial purposes. SAC TRUMBACH advised Mr. HURD that regulations require that the U. S. Marshal maintain custody of those weapons.

At 8:45 a.m., [redacted] Mr. HURD again contacted SA TRENTIN A. BASFORD to identify [redacted]

[redacted] defense attorney presently in Rapid City from New York City. The difficulty of presenting these [redacted] was again pointed out to Mr. HURD. After consultation with the SAC, SA BASFORD attempted to contact Mr. HURD to advise him that the [redacted] could not be made available on this short notice. Mr. HURD was not available, but will be contacted by SA BASFORD.

Handwritten: 11/15/73 Mr. Hurd has not returned call of S.A. Basford. He is recommended to have been in contact with [redacted]

11/16/73

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI  
(Attention: OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL  
AND GENERAL CRIMES UNIT)

FROM : SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (70-6832)(P)

SUBJECT: RUSSELL CHARLES HEANS  
CIR - BURGLARY AND LARCENY;  
ARL; AFO; UFOF

Re Bureau airtel to Minneapolis, dated 11/9/73,  
and Minneapolis airtel to Bureau, dated 11/15/73.

On [redacted] a hearing concerning the modification  
of the court disclosure ruling in regard to FBI [redacted]  
was held before U.S. District Judge FRED NICHOL at Sioux  
Falls, South Dakota. A Minneapolis Division Special Agent  
testified in open court and was cross-examined by Defense  
Counsel [redacted] concerning the nature, purpose, and  
scope of the [redacted] Among points covered in testi-  
mony were the following:

b3  
b6  
b7C

3 - Bureau  
④ - Minneapolis  
(2) - 70-6832)  
(1 - 70-6332 Sub F)  
(1 - SA ERLIN BASTFORD, MP)

RMG/crv  
(7)

*CPJ*  
*2*

70-6832-6511

MP 70-6882

The court restated the modified ruling of 11/14/73 which was that the [ ] for the following events were to be produced for review by defense attorney:

b3  
b6  
b7C

1.

2.

3.

4.

It was pointed out to the court that [ ]

[ ] In addition, the defense requested that after the [ ] had been reviewed, the defense be allowed to [ ] taken on a random basis. The court informed the defense that such a request would have to be received in writing and that a decision concerning this would be made at that time.

On 11/16/73, Attorney [ ] telephonically contacted the Rapid City Command Post, Rapid City, South Dakota, and stated that he desired to [ ] for the defense. A Special Agent, FBI, and an Assistant U.S. Attorney, Rapid City, South Dakota, will accompany defense attorney while he is [ ]

The Bureau will be kept advised of developments.

NR 001 RC PLAIN

7 55 AM 10-20-73 URGENT MCA

TO DIRECTOR

FROM MINNEAPOLIS - RCCP (157-1458) -P-

PROPOSED CARAVAN TO PINE RIDGE, SOUTH DAKOTA, 10-22-73, RELATIVE TO THE SHOOTING OF PEDRO BISSONETTE. SPONSORED BY THE AMERICAN INDIAN MOVEMENT (AIM) EM- AIM OO: MP

DISTRICT OF SD., WESTERN DIVISION ISSUED THE FOLLOWING COURT ORDERS AGAINST AIM LEADERS RUSSELL MEANS, DENNIS BANKS AND LEONARD CROW DOB ON 10-19-73. THE COURT ORDERED DEFENDANTS NAMED ABOVE TO APPEAR USDC, 10-22-73 AT 1-30 PM TO SHOW CAUSE WHY CONDITIONS OF RELEASE RELATIVE TO SAID DEFENDANTS RELEASE ON BOND SHOULD NOT BE AMENDED TO PROHIBIT THEIR GOING TO OR ENTERING UPON PINE RIDGE INDIAN RESERVATION AND FURTHER ORDERED SAID DEFENDANTS BE AND ARE HEREBY PROHIBITED FROM RETURNING TO OR GOING UPON THE PINE RIDGE INDIAN RESERVATION

ABOVE ORDER ISSUED BY USDC JUDGE FRED J NICHOL

ON 10-19-73 FBI RC, SD., COMMAND POST RECEIVED FROM AUSA

[REDACTED] RC. THE ABOVE COURT ORDERS AND ON SAME DATE DELIVERED THESE ORDERS TO THE USM OFFICE, RC. FOR SERVING.

FBI RC DID NOT ATTEMPTED TO CONTACT DEFENDANTS OR EXECUTE SAID COURT ORDERS BEFORE DELIVERY TO USM OFFICE.

END

RXH FBIHQ ACK FOR ONE

TU AND CLR

*Handwritten notes:*  
dco  
Make new  
copy for  
70-6832 Sub-P  
70-6864  
70-6882  
70-7041

70-6882-652  
157-33-15  
SEARCHED INDEXED

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 10/25/73

On October 18, 1973, [redacted]  
[redacted] Rapid City, South Dakota, advised  
that information in his possession revealed the following  
vehicles were destroyed in Wounded Knee, South Dakota,  
during the occupation of this village by American Indian  
Movement (AIM) members and supporters:

b6  
b7C

WILBUR RIEGERT

1959 four-door Chevy Impala, white top; red  
bottom, unknown South Dakota license.

SEARCHED  
SERIAL

NO

Interviewed on 10/18/73 at Rapid City, South Dakota File # MP 70-6832

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 10/22/73

2

MP 70-6832

[redacted] advised that the records for the license numbers in South Dakota for these vehicles have been lost, however, these records are maintained in Hot Springs, South Dakota.

b6  
b7C

[redacted] advised that one [redacted]  
[redacted] Nebraska, was [redacted] for  
him at the time of the occupation. [redacted] advised  
that [redacted] in  
Wounded Knee when the occupiers took over and [redacted]  
[redacted] is as follows:

[redacted]



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

# Memorandum

TO : John McCarty, FBI

DATE: 11/6/73

FROM : R. D. Hurd



SUBJECT: FBI Leads  
United States v. Russell Means

John, [redacted] a female Indian, living in [redacted] South Dakota was interviewed on May 8, 1973. Copy of said interview is in Field Office File No. 70-7667, Titled [redacted]  
[redacted]

b6  
b7c

She indicates that she was in Wounded Knee on February 27, when it was taken over and stayed there for approximately 40 days. She should be reinterviewed in depth as to exactly what she saw and heard at the time of the takeover and subsequently particularly in relation to what she saw and heard any of the leaders do and say. I think she should be asked specific questions as to whether or not she saw the various leaderships do or say anything at Calico Hall, whether or not she observed any of them in the caravan from Calico Hall to Wounded Knee, whether or not she observed any of them at the time of break-in in Wounded Knee and what exactly she saw any of them say or do during the time that she was in Wounded Knee.

*Lead assigned  
in 70-6882*



70-6882-~~527~~

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 16 1973	
FBI - MINNEAPOLIS	

*M*

70-6882-655

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

# Memorandum

TO : John McCarty, FBI

DATE: 11/6/73

FROM : R. D. Hurd *RH*

SUBJECT: FBI Leads  
United States v. Russell Means

John, [redacted] was photographed and fingerprinted and released following the 71 day seige of Wounded Knee, South Dakota on May 8, 1973 at which time he refused to provide any information. However, when interviewed on June 8, 1973 he indicated that he had been in Wounded Knee during the entire seige and that he was disillusioned with the American Indian Movement and was quite bitter because he had apparently been deserted without any help of any kind. At that time he said he only had 96¢ and when he got out of jail in Pawnee he was planning on returning to his home in Wisconsin.

b6  
b7c

I think that Mr. [redacted] should be reinterviewed in depth concerning all of the observations that he made from the start of the seige until its end, particicularly as to what was said or done by any of the leaders. I would suggest that when a lead is sent out to have Mr. [redacted] interviewed it contain considerable detail as to the takeover so that the agent conducting the interview will be able to ask pertinent questions. By this I am referring to such things as what exactly happened at Calico Hall on the 27th, who was in the caravan, who was present at the breaking of the trading post, etc.

*Lead #* [redacted]

70-6882-~~500~~

SEARCHED _____	INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED _____	FILED _____
NOV 16 1973	
FBI — MINNEAPOLIS	
74	

70-6882-656

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (70-6882)

DATE: 11/16/73

FROM : SA TRENWITH S. BASFORD

SUBJECT: RUSSELL MEANS  
CIR - BURGLARY, LARCENY;  
ANTI-RIOT LAWS;  
AFO

Attached hereto is a Xerox copy of a news item from the "Minneapolis Tribune" issue of 11/16/73 that indicates the refusal of Judge FRED J. NICHOL, U. S. District Court, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, to honor a claimed privilege on the part of a minister in connection with Grand Jury proceedings concerning AIM leaders. Liaison should be established with the Office of the U. S. Attorney, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, so that this office will be advised on a continuing basis of any legal actions or decisions that might occur that would be pertinent to the progress of the trials of the AIM leaders or of interest to the FBI Office of Legal Counsel. The news item does not adequately set forth the legal reasoning to refuse the claim of privilege. Personnel of the Office of the U. S. Attorney, Sioux Falls, should be contacted to determine the reason for the denial of the claim of privilege and the information should be furnished to the Office of Legal Counsel if it would be of interest to them.

## LEAD

### MINNEAPOLIS DIVISION

#### AT SIOUX FALLS, SOUTH DAKOTA

Arrange for liaison with U. S. Attorney's Office.

② - Minneapolis  
(1 - 70-6832 Sub P)

TSB:eb1  
(2)

70-6882-659

b6  
b7C



Lord has the authority to require the government to provide prisoners in court are being held in Minnesota jails or prisons, but not those who are in other states.

Goings's attorneys, Kenneth Tilsen and Melvin Goldberg, contend that Lord has authority to hear the case because, even though Goings was being held in South Dakota temporarily, he was designated for confinement at the federal prison at Sandstone, Minn.

Anderson contends that Lord does not have jurisdiction because Goings was designated for confinement at the Leavenworth, Kan., prison.

If Lord decides he has jurisdiction over the case, he will conduct a hearing on whether Goings's parole was revoked illegally.

Goldberg and Tilsen contend that Goings wasn't on parole when he was arrested. He had served a five-year sentence and was released Dec. 8.

The government contends, however, that his sentence was reduced and he was released early because of good behavior.

When prisoners are released early for good behavior, they are considered to be paroled until the end of the actual sentence.

Goings's parole was revoked because he did not file written monthly re-

ports on three counts. He was acquitted on 12 other counts.

McGrady and the other defendants were accused of stealing or misapplying about \$12,000 over a two-year period.

The other defendants were Larry Burr, the assistant

## Judge sees no clergy-penitent relationship in AIM cases

Associated Press

Sioux Falls, S.D. A U.S. District Court judge has rejected the argument of an American Lutheran Church minister who contended that disclosure of his discussions with Indian leaders during the occupation of Wounded Knee, S.D., would "irrevocably destroy" his church's relationship with the American Indian Movement (AIM).

Judge Fred Nichol Wednesday ruled that Dr. Paul Boe must reveal written accounts of his discussions with AIM members and supporters in Wounded Knee.

Attorneys representing Boe said the discussions fell within a clergy-penitent relationship and were privileged.

Nichol examined the documents privately and then ruled they were not privileged.

Boe, the executive director of the church's Division of Social Services in

car Indian Authentics, a firm formed to sell arts and crafts materials.

Kent Tupper, one of the defense attorneys, said that the case is the first such prosecution for alleged misuse of Office of Economic Opportunity funds on a reservation.

Minneapolis, was subpoenaed last week and is expected to appear before a grand jury hearing government requests for further indictments in connection with the 71-day occupation of Wounded Knee last spring.

Boe has the option of refusing to discuss certain matters with the court. The grand jury could then hold him in contempt or allow him not to testify on those matters.

Boe said in his affidavit that he has known AIM leaders Dennis Banks and Clyde Bellecourt since 1968. Boe said he went to Wounded Knee at Bellecourt's request.

"During my 10 days in early March when I was in Wounded Knee, my right to ... attend meetings of people in leadership positions was never questioned. It appeared clear to me, too, that the persons in Wounded Knee believed that what they said to me was said in confidence."

Minn. Mrs. Margaret Boland of St. Paul, Mrs. Gertrude Moreland, Mrs. Elfrida Erickson & Mrs. Adeline Hamner, all of Mpls. Services Fri. 12 noon Trinity Lutheran Church of Minneapolis Falls, 52nd St. & 41st Av. S. Visitation at the Henry W. Anderson Mortuary, 3640 23rd Av. S. after 4 pm Thurs. & one hour previous to services at the Church. Memorials preferred to donors choice. Interment Fort Snelling.

### Butler

Alhade B. 752 Osceola, St. Paul, on Nov. 12 survived by 2 daughters. Allism Butler Herrick, Wash. D.C. & Alhade Butler Stange of Boston, Mass. & 1 son David Butler of Denver, Colo. Also 7 grandchildren. No visitation. Memorial service 10 am Fri. at Unity Unitarian Church of Portland at Grotto in St. Paul. Request no flowers. Contributions may be made to charity of donors choice. Arrangements Kenneth F. Spielman Mortuary.

### Carlson

Rosa M., 63, of 11150 Hanson Blvd., Coon Rapids. Survived by 5 sons Richard Hamann, Mpls., Raymond Hamann, Blaine, Roger Hamann, Walker, Reuben Hamann, St. Michael, Dennis Hamann, Coon Rapids, 9 daughters, Mrs. Charles (Lea) Sutter of Coates, Mrs. Jack (Jacqui) Pederson, Mrs. Marilyn (Polly) Born of Lake Crystal, Mrs. Donald (Sue) Fiediger, Mrs. Tom (Marie) LaBonne, & Mrs. Louisa Kerssen of Coon Rapids. Mrs. Ben (Rosemary) Mark of Bethel, Michelle Hamann of Champlin, 39 grandchildren, 1 sister, Mrs. Laura Garland of California, Mass of Christian Burial Sat. 9:30 A.M. Epiphany Church, Coon Rapids. Prayer service 8:30 P.M. Fri. at Gearhart Miller Funeral Home, 552 E. River Road, Anoka. Interment Hazelwood Cemetery, Hazelwood, Minn. Memorials preferred to the Heart fund.

### Chrisman

Edith S., age 79, of 5421 Wentworth Av. S. Survived by her husband Cecil G., daughters Mrs. Robert H. (Vivian) Lehmann of Mpls. Mrs. Richard J. (Eunice) Carlson Bloomington, Mrs. Jack P. (Vivian) White of New Brighton, 6 grandchildren, 18 great-grandchildren, 6 sisters. Visitation from 3 p.m. Thurs. with Funeral Services. 2 p.m. Fri. at the Gleason Mortuary, 2650 Nicollet Av. Interment Fort Snelling.

### Cogger

Matilda, 72, of Anoka. Survived by husband Edward, 1 daughter Mrs. Harvey (JoAnn) Clark of Iowa, 1 brother, Lawrence Helinski of Anoka, 3 sisters, Sister Rose Marie Helinski of Florida, Sister Mary Rosalie Helinski of Ill. & Mrs. Agnes Mason of Calif. Mass of Christian Burial 9 A.M. Sat. St. Stephen Catholic Church, Anoka. Visitation 6 to 9 P.M. Fri. at Gearhart Miller Funeral Home, 552 E. River Road, Anoka. Prayer service 7 p.m. Fri. Interment Calvary Cemetery, Anoka.

### Colaas

Charles O., age 71, of 7526 2nd Ave. S. Survived by wife, Ruth E. daughter Mrs. Daniel (Louise) Goodman, Apple Valley; 3 sons, Charles R., Richard, Robert W. Bloomington; Paul B., Richard. 8 grandchildren. Services Sat. 11 AM The Albin Chapel; Paul, Ralph & Jack Albinson, director, 2200 Nicollet Ave. Interment, Lakewood Cemetery. Visitation after 4 PM Friday.

### Eckmann

Lorraine E., age 46, of 8200 DuPont Av. S. Survived by husband, Alfred W.; son, Steven; daughter, Mrs. Michael J. (Sharon) Freundschuh; grandson, Shawn Michael; brothers, Vernon & Roger Stoy; sister, Mrs. Norman C. (Shirley) Jensen. Services Fri. 1 p.m. at the Henry W. Anderson Mortuary, 3640 23rd Av. S. Friends may call after 4:30 p.m. Thurs. Interment Fort Snelling.

### Erickson

Harold R., age 59, of 5125 Irving Av. N., Brooklyn Park. Funeral Services Mon. 11 a.m. Friends thereon Church. 11 a.m. Friends may call from 2 to 5 p.m. Sun. at the Enna Memorial Chapel, Excelsior Blvd. at Hwy. 100, St. Selator Park. Interment Fort

# Eggs, garbage thrown at cars in Drake, N.D.

Tribune News Services

Drake, N.D. "Eggs, tomatoes and other assorted garbage" were thrown in and on the vehicles of school Supt. Dale Fuhrman and the school board clerk, Clayton Klemper, Tuesday night.

Fuhrman and the school board were responsible re-

cently for the burning of copies of a novel assigned to a high-school English class. The teacher, Bruce Severy, said that the vandalism may have had some connection with the book-burning.

Severy reported the garbage-throwing, as well as other acts of vandalism in Drake Tuesday night.

The First National Bank of Drake and the school itself also were vandalized, Severy said. He said the bank and some walls in the school were decorated with soap, wax, slogans, and what he termed "pornographic drawings."

While not confirming or denying the incidents, both Fuhrman and Klemper said Thursday that

*Minneapolis Tribune 11/16/75*

NR021 WF CODED

828 PM NITEL 11-22-73 WWC

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI AND

SACS, DENVER

MINNEAPOLIS

NEW YORK

FROM: SAC, WFO (157-5799) (P) (2P)

ATTN: INTD. RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS, EM-AIM. (OO:MP).

A RELIABLE SOURCE ADVISED AIM LEADER RUSSELL MEANS IS SCHEDULED TO HOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE AT 10:30 A.M., 11/21/73, IN THE CAPITOL ROOM, NATIONAL PRESS CLUB, WASHINGTON, D.C. (WDC), TO MAKE A STATEMENT CONCERNING THE WHITE HOUSE'S FAILURE TO RESPOND TO PROBLEMS AFFECTING AMERICAN INDIANS. SOURCE STATED MEANS PRESENTLY PLANS TO LEAVE FOR NEW YORK, NEW YORK, AFTER THE PRESS CONFERENCE WHERE HE BRINGS HIS PLEAS BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS.

A SECOND RELIABLE SOURCE ADVISED MEANS ARRIVED IN WDC ON 11/19/73 AND WAS SEEN ON THE EVENING OF 11/19/73 AT THE ROGER SMITH HOTEL, 18TH AND PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W., WDC. SOURCE WAS UNABLE TO FURNISH ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING

END PAGE ONE

*For sent to RCCP  
FCA*

15-6882-660

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED 14	FILED 14

b6  
b7c

PAGE TWO

MEANS' MODE OF TRAVEL, HIS STAY IN WDC OR HIS FUTURE TRAVEL  
PLANS.

ADMINISTRATIVE: FIRST SOURCE IS [REDACTED]

b7D

SECOND SOURCE IS [REDACTED]

WFO WILL FOLLOW.

END

FBI MP CLR

RXC

TU

936 PM NITEL 11-21-73 WWC

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI AND

SACS, DENVER

MINNEAPOLIS

NEW YORK

RAPID CITY COMMAND POST

FROM: SAC, WFO (157-5799) (P) (3P)

ATTN: INTD. RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS, EM-AIM, (OO:MP).

A RELIABLE SOURCE ADVISED INSTANT DATE THAT AIM LEADER, RUSSELL MEANS HELD A PRESS CONFERENCE THIS DATE AT THE NATIONAL PRESS CLUB, WASHINGTON, D.C. (WDC) AT WHICH TIME HE ANNOUNCED THAT HE, REPRESENTING THE SOVEREIGN OGLALA SIOUX NATION, HAD DELIVERED A "BILL OF PARTICULARS" TO PRESIDENT NIXON CONCERNING THE TREATY OF 1863 BETWEEN THE LAKOTA PEOPLE, OF WHICH THE OGLALA SIOUX ARE A PART, AND THE UNITED STATES. MEANS STATED THE "BILL OF PARTICULARS" HAS BEEN PRESENTED SO THAT THE UNITED STATES CAN MAKE CLEAR, IN WRITING, ITS UNDERSTANDING OF THE LEGAL EFFECT OF THIS TREATY.

MEANS STATED THAT IF THE REQUESTS OF THE INDIAN PEOPLE ARE NOT JUSTLY SATISFIED, THE UNITED STATES IS IN FOR A VERY  
END PAGE ONE

70-6882-661

4	61
NOV 21 1973	
Brugger	h

PAGE TWO

"UNHAPPY BIRTHDAY" WHEN IT CELEBRATES ITS BICENTENIAL IN 1976. MEANS STATED THAT AIM HAS DEVELOPED STRONG TIES IN THIS COUNTRY AND CANADA AND HAS FORMED A COALITION WITH BLACK, CHICANO AND WHITE GROUPS TO HELP THEM MEET THEIR DEMANDS.

MEANS STATED AIM IS PRESENTLY TRYING TO ESTABLISH RELATIONSHIPS WITH COUNTRIES ECONOMICALLY INDEPENDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO HELP AIM ATTAIN THEIR GOALS.

MEANS STATED THAT IF THE UNITED STATES DOES NOT LIVE UP TO ITS LAWS ON INDIAN AFFAIRS, THERE WILL BE DEFINITE PROTESTS AND STATED, "WE WOULD RATHER DIE FIGHTING THAN SUBMIT TO THE TYRANNY OF THIS COUNTRY".

SOURCE ADVISED MEANS DEPARTED THE WDC AREA IN THE LATE AFTERNOON THIS DATE AND WAS BELIEVED IN ROUTE TO DENVER, COLORADO AND THEN TO RAPID CITY, SOUTH DAKOTA.

SOURCE ADVISED MEANS MADE NO MENTION OF TRAVELING TO NEW YORK, EXCEPT THAT HE DID PLAN TO GO TO THE UNITED NATIONS SOMETIME IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

END PAGE TWO



PAGE THREE

ADMINISTRATIVE: RE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE (WFO) TELS  
DATED 11/19/73 AND 11/20/73.

SOURCE IS

b7D

FOR THE INFORMATION OF DENVER AND MINNEAPOLIS, MEANS  
BOARDED UNITED AIRLINES FLIGHT 177 TO DENVER AT 5:40 P.M.  
INSTANT DATE.

END

JAK FBI RC CLR

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

## Means foresees possible Indian protests in 1976

Associated Press

Washington, D.C.

Indian leader Russell Means said Wednesday that the nation's bicentennial in 1976 will be an unhappy celebration unless disputes over Indian treaties are resolved rapidly.

Means, a leader of the Wounded Knee, S.D., occupation incident, made the comment at a news conference. "There definitely will be protests involved," said Means, unless Indian treaty rights are clarified by the time the 1976 bicentennial celebration is held.

He said any protests would not be accompanied by the type of property destruction that marked the seizure of Wounded Knee and last year's occupation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Washington.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Pg 2 A

Mpls Tribune

Mpls, Minn

Date: 11-22-73

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated~~157-1460~~

70-6882-663

File

Copies to : 157-1458  
70-6882

11/15/73

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI  
ATTENTION: OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL AND  
GENERAL CRIMES UNIT

FROM: SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (70-6832) (P)

SUBJECT: RUSSELL CHARLES HEAVIS  
CIA - LURCHARY and LARGENT;  
AEL; AFO; UFOF

Re Bureau airtel to Minneapolis, dated 11/9/73.

Enclosed are three (3) Xerox copies of a letter to FBI, Minneapolis, from the U. S. Attorney's Office, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, dated 11/8/73, signed by R. D. MURD, Assistant U. S. Attorney.

SAC, Minneapolis, had previously contacted U. S. Attorney WILLIAM P. CLAYTON, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and Departmental attorneys who were in the Minneapolis Division in connection with captioned case. The unusual nature of the request of the U. S. District Court, Sioux Falls, through Assistant U. S. Attorney R. D. MURD, for [REDACTED] was brought to their attention. It was clearly expressed that the [REDACTED] were for administrative purposes, were not of an evidentiary nature, and did not contain Defendants' conversations or other materials of possible use as evidence.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 3)  
3 - Minneapolis  
(1 - 70-6832 Sub P)

TSB:cmh

(6) [REDACTED]

*Barford #83*

*[Signature]*

*Sent via fax at*

*3:40 PM - 11/15/73*

*LCP-BAP*

*70-6832-664*

b3

MP 70-6882

As a result, the Office of the U. S. Attorney recontacted Judge FRED NICHOL, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and Judge NICHOL modified his request as indicated in the enclosed letter.

Minneapolis is attempting to assemble and determine the number of [redacted] in existence in the event production of portions of those [redacted] are required. As previously indicated, it is believed that there will be periods of time where no

b3  
b6  
b7c

[redacted] were made as a [redacted]  
[redacted] in case of short supply, and for other reasons.

On 11/14/73, Assistant U. S. Attorney (AUSA) HURD advised that Judge NICHOL has indicated that he desires, if available, the [redacted] for the following events be produced for reviewal by the defense attorneys:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

--

The above events, according to Mr. HURD, are relevant to the issues at trial. He stated that he did not know the scope of disclosure desired by the Judge, and that it would be possible for the Judge to order disclosure of additional [redacted]

MP 70-6882

SAC Minneapolis discussed this matter with Mr. HURD, again reiterating the Bureau position that the [ ] cover administrative matters. Mr. HURD agreed to have a Bureau Agent testify before Judge NICHOL as to the nature, the manner of maintaining, and the difficulty in assembling the [ ]. It is believed that this testimony will be more effective in presenting the Bureau's viewpoint and protecting Bureau interest, than having Mr. HURD, who may not completely understand the magnitude of the problem, furnish background information to the Judge.

Mr. HURD indicated that the hearing before Judge NICHOL might take place on the afternoon of [ ] or shortly thereafter.

Minneapolis, by separate airtel directed to the Bureau and all offices, except Anchorage, Honolulu, and San Juan, has requested Agents who served at Wounded Knee be canvassed regarding their knowledge of destruction or other loss of the missing [ ]. It is felt that this procedure will aid in giving credence to any future testimony regarding the maintenance of the [ ] and will aid in establishing credibility if [ ] are determined to be missing.

The Bureau will be kept advised.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (157-1825)

DATE: 11/13/73

SAC, NEWARK (157-7260) (RUC)

SUBJECT:

[REDACTED]

EM - AIM  
(OO: MINNEAPOLIS)

b6  
b7C

RE: Minneapolis letter to Omaha, dated 9/26/73.

A review of captioned subject's photo was made by SA [REDACTED] and photo of [REDACTED] was determined to be identical to [REDACTED] who engaged in conversation with SAs [REDACTED] in Rapid City, SD, on 2/22/73.

① 10-6882-665

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 15 1973	
FBI - MINNEAPOLIS	

2-Minneapolis  
1-Newark  
[REDACTED] mb  
(3)



b6  
b7C

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

392 Federal Building U. S. Court House  
110 South Fourth Street  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55401  
November 19, 1973


Honorable William F. Clayton  
U. S. Attorney  
Federal Building  
Sioux Falls, South Dakota 57101

Dear Sir:


RE: RUSSELL MEANS  
CRIME ON INDIAN RESERVATION -  
BURGLARY AND LARCENY;  
ANTI-RIOT LAWS;  
ASSAULTING A FEDERAL OFFICER, ETC

By letter dated November 6, 1973, I forwarded to you a copy of the letter dated November 2, 1973, from the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Department of Justice, concerning informant summaries. As this letter indicates and as you have been orally advised, the FBI is taking no action at this time to compile such summaries for the reasons stated in the November 2 letter.

Sincerely yours,

 JOSEPH H. TRIMBACH  
Special Agent in Charge

1 - 70-6882  
1 - 70-6832 Sub P)  
TSB:eb1  
(3)



7  
7  
70-6882-6666

SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (70-6832 - SUB P) (P)

11/26/73

SA [REDACTED]

b6  
b7c

LEADS IN RE USA VERSES  
DENNIS BANKS AND RUSSELL MEANS

Re memo from R. D. MURD, AUSA, to JOHN E. MC CARTY,  
FBI, dated 10/25/73.

Attached is one copy of FD-302 reflecting inter-<sup>reflected</sup>  
view of [REDACTED] dated 7/3/73. It is requested  
in this FD-302 that [REDACTED] was interviewed as to his  
observations at the Trading Post at Wounded Knee, South  
Dakota, and was also shown photo albums of subjects involved  
in the takeover of Wounded Knee.

It should be further noted that [REDACTED] is a  
subject of MP 70-7336 and a report containing attached  
FD-302 was forwarded to the USA, Sioux Falls, South  
Dakota, on 7/17/73. Subject is also being considered  
for Federal Grand Jury process.

④ - Minneapolis  
(1 - 70-6832 - SUB P)  
(1 - 70-6864)  
(1 - 70-6882)  
(1 - 70-7336) (Info.)

[REDACTED] sks  
(\*)

[REDACTED]

70-6832-667

[REDACTED]



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 7/7/73

[redacted]  
[redacted] South Dakota, was interviewed by the below named Agents who identified themselves and explained the purpose of the interview. Special Agent [redacted] furnished [redacted] a form entitled "Interrogation: Advice of Rights", which Agent [redacted] explained to [redacted] and he acknowledged that he understood the form and placed his signature thereon. Special Agent [redacted] explained to [redacted] that he was being interviewed in connection with the takeover of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, by militant members of the American Indian Movement (AIM) on February 27, 1973, and specifically regarding the looting of the Wounded Knee Trading Post and persons involved in the looting and takeover of Wounded Knee. [redacted] furnished the following information:

[redacted] advised that on February 27, 1973, he went to Gordon, Nebraska, in the company of his [redacted] and from there they journeyed to Wounded Knee, South Dakota, arriving in the area at approximately 2:00 a.m. on February 28, 1973, when the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Police stopped them and advised that shooting was going on in Wounded Knee. [redacted] and his two companions advised the police that they had "kids" in Wounded Knee and wanted to go in there. [redacted] advised that at the time that he described above he and his two companions were drinking heavily and in an intoxicated state of mind. He advised that they entered Wounded Knee, however, he has no affiliations with AIM or the militants who took over Wounded Knee. He further advised that on February 28, 1973, he observed many of the militant Indians around the Wounded Knee Trading Post entering and exiting, however, it would be extremely hard for him to remember who he specifically observed. He advised that some of the militant Indians around the Trading Post told him to go in the Trading Post and help himself to anything he wanted.

[redacted] stated that he could not specifically remember many of the people who advised him to do the above, however, when observing the FBI photograph album,

Interviewed on 7/3/73 at [redacted] South Dakota File # MP 70-7336

SA [redacted]  
by SA [redacted] SKS Date dictated 7/6/73

MP 70-7336

which contains photographs of people arrested at roadblocks around Wounded Knee he was able to identify an individual named [redacted] as one of the individuals who told him to help himself to articles in the Trading Post.

b6  
b7c

[redacted] advised that at this time he entered the Trading Post and took a few articles such as tire patches, soda pop, and hair groom. He advised that most of the individuals surrounding the Trading Post had different types of articles obtained from the Trading Post and he specifically remembers that most of them were drinking soda pop from the Trading Post.

He advised that the only specific person who he could remember taking things out of the Trading Post was [redacted] who had accompanied him into Wounded Knee.

At this time, [redacted] was requested to observe the above described photograph album and furnish what information he could concerning each individual he recognized about their activities in Wounded Knee, and the following represents his statements:

Individuals observed by [redacted] in Wounded Knee between February 27 and May 8, 1973, during the armed takeover by militant AIM members:

AGNES AFRAID OF HAWK;

[redacted]  
[redacted] stated that [redacted]  
was often [redacted] in Wounded Knee [redacted]  
[redacted]

RUSSELL MEANS - [redacted] advised that he observed MEANS in Wounded Knee and in and out of the Trading Post;

[redacted]  
[redacted] observed [redacted] at the Wounded Knee Trading Post;

[redacted] observed her in Wounded Knee and in and out of the Trading Post;

[redacted] observed her in Wounded Knee and in and out of the Trading Post;

b6  
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[redacted] observed her in Wounded Knee and in and out of the Trading Post;

[redacted] observed him in Wounded Knee and in and out of the Trading Post;

[redacted] stated he observed her in Wounded Knee and in and out of the Trading Post;

[redacted] advised that [redacted] and he observed her in Wounded Knee and in and out of the Trading Post;

Individuals observed by [redacted] in Wounded Knee who were carrying weapons:

DENNIS BANKS - [redacted] advised that BANKS was observed in and out of the Trading Post and was always equipped with a revolver and a bullwhip;

GARTER CAMP - [redacted] often observed CAMP carrying a rifle;

STANLEY R. HOLDER - [redacted] advised that he observed HOLDER in and out of the Trading Post and HOLDER was always equipped with a rifle or shotgun; [redacted] further advised that HOLDER was always on patrol in Wounded Knee;

[redacted] observed [redacted] in the Trading Post and remembers that [redacted] was often on one of the Indian bunkers in Wounded Knee equipped with a rifle;

MP 70-7336

b6  
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[redacted] observed  
[redacted] in and out of the Trading Post  
and [redacted] was always carrying a gun;

[redacted]  
[redacted] advised that  
he observed [redacted] carrying a rifle  
in Wounded Knee;

[redacted]  
[redacted] advised that  
[redacted] was always carrying a gun and  
was often on guard at one of the Indian  
bunkers in Wounded Knee;

[redacted]  
[redacted] observed [redacted]  
to carry a rifle in Wounded Knee often;

RON PETITE - [redacted] observed him carry  
a gun often in Wounded Knee;

[redacted] stated  
[redacted] often carried an automatic weapon  
in Wounded Knee.

The following description of [redacted]  
was observed through observation and interview:

Sex	Male
Race	American Indian (Sioux)
Tribe	Rosebud
Wife	[redacted]
Date of birth	[redacted]
Place of birth	[redacted] South Dakota
Height	5'10"
Weight	226
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Social Security #	[redacted]

MP 70-7336

b6  
b7C

Scars and Marks

A large rectangular black box used to redact information under the 'Scars and Marks' heading.A rectangular black box used to redact information, positioned below the first redacted box.

Additional facial  
Characteristics

A rectangular black box used to redact information under the 'Additional facial Characteristics' heading.

11/22/73

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (176-2401)  
FROM: SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (70-3882)  
SUBJECT: RUSSELL CHARLES DEANS  
CRIME ON INDIAN RESERVATION  
BURGLARY AND LARCENY; ANTI-RIOT LAWS  
IMPEDING FEDERAL OFFICERS;  
ASSAULTING FEDERAL OFFICERS;  
CONSPIRACY; UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF FIREARMS  
Re Buairtel to Minneapolis dated 10/26/73.

Enclosed are four (4) copies of Prosecutive  
Summary Report regarding captioned subject, which includes  
one copy for dissemination to Criminal Division, U.S.  
Department of Justice.

ARMED AND DANGEROUS

2 - Bureau (Enc. 4)  
2 - Minneapolis

RGL/nc  
(4)

176-2401-671

Assistant Attorney General  
Criminal Division

November 2, 1973

Director, FBI

RUSSELL MEANS  
CRIME ON INDIAN RESERVATION -  
BURGLARY AND LARCENY;  
ANTI-RIOT LAWS;  
ASSAULTING A FEDERAL OFFICER,  
ETC.

This will confirm a conversation on October 31, 1973, between Mr. Carl W. Belcher, Chief, General Crimes Section, Inspector [redacted] and Special Agent John C. Gordon, of FBI Headquarters. Also present were Messrs. [redacted] of Mr. Belcher's staff.

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Mr. Belcher was advised that on October 10, 1973, Assistant U. S. Attorney (AUSA) R. D. Hurd sent a letter for U. S. Attorney (USA) William P. Clayton, District of South Dakota, to Mr. Joseph H. Trimbach, Special Agent in Charge (SAC) of the FBI's Minneapolis Office. In this letter it was stated that in light of the current status of the law on informers and in preparation for the trial of Dennis James Banks and Russell Charles Means it is necessary for Mr. Clayton's Office to obtain information, as soon as possible, surrounding informers who have any knowledge of the takeover of Wounded Knee or the crimes charged in the indictments against Means and Banks. This was to include information obtained from FBI informers prior to the actual takeover at Wounded Knee on February 27, 1973, and subsequent to May 8, 1973. The USA felt our informants may have information as to acts or statements made which would bear on the question of conspiracy or intent.

In order to comply with USA Clayton's request, SAC Trimbach discussed this matter with Messrs. Clayton and Hurd who requested summaries of all informant information throughout the field. The USA advised the identities of informants could be concealed but he anticipated the information might be given to the U. S. District Court Judge for his review in camera at a later date to determine whether or not any of the

3

SAC, Minneapolis  
(1 - USA, District of South Dakota)

70-6882-672  
SEE SAC, MINNEAPOLIS NOTE PAGE 2

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 5 1973	
FBI - MINNEAPOLIS	

Assistant Attorney General  
Criminal Division

information must be provided to defense counsel in order to protect the defendants' rights to a fair trial.

Mr. Belcher furnished the opinion the FBI need not comply with the USA's request as to do so was premature. Mr. Belcher further stated to obtain all informant summaries at this stage in preparation for trial was not warranted and, in fact, this course of action may never be necessary to comply with the Order issued by Chief Judge Fred J. Nichol in U. S. District Court of South Dakota on October 16, 1973.

In lieu of the request of the USA, Mr. Belcher advised the FBI was to proceed promptly in the preparation of the prosecutive summary reports of evidence available to prove the charges against Means, Banks, and the other so called leadership figures which had previously been requested by the Department on October 25, 1973.

Copies of this letter are being furnished to the SAC of our Minneapolis Office for his guidance with instructions a copy be furnished to USA Clayton for his information.

NOTE TO SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (PERSONAL-ATTENTION): The above letter pertains to Minneapolis case captioned, "Russell Charles Means, aka; CIR - Burglary and Larceny; ARL; AFO; Conspiracy; IFO; UPOF; OO: MP," (MPfile 70-6832). Upon receipt of this letter in the Minneapolis Office you are to furnish the designated copy to USA William F. Clayton, District of South Dakota.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (70-6882) (P)

DATE: 11/5/73

FROM : SA TRENWITH S. BASFORD

SUBJECT: RUSSELL MEANS  
CIR - ARL;  
IFO - CONSPIRACY;  
ET AL

*noted*  
*JB*

On November 2, 1973, Assistant U. S. Attorney R. D. HURD advised that on November 2, 1973, U. S. District Court Judge FRED J. NICHOL had advised Mr. HURD that in connection with the discovery order regarding evidence in this case, that he desired that all [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] in connection with this case be made available for display to the defense at Rapid City on November 19, 1973.

He anticipated that the defense would have in attendance attorneys MARK LANE, [REDACTED] [REDACTED] He also anticipated that there would be a "couple" defendants, a stenographer, and two or more representatives from the U. S. Attorney's Office. Facilities would be necessary for the display of the [REDACTED] He suggested that the Bureau might desire to obtain additional space for the display of this evidence.

b3  
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b7C

He also advised that the judge had instructed that [REDACTED] be made available for review by the defense.

He stated that Judge NICHOL had indicated that he would consider a receipt of affidavits in connection with the disclosure of informant matters in this case. He stated that at this time he did not know the extent or details regarding the form that should be used in the affidavits.

3 - Minneapolis  
(1 - 70-6832 Sub P)



5010-108-02

*Relay to J99*  
*11/12/73 For sent*  
*RCCP*  
*MCI-RCCP*  
*70-6882-673*  
Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (70-6882) (P)

DATE: 11/5/73

FROM : SA TRENWITH S. BASFORD

SUBJECT: RUSSELL MEANS  
CIR - ARL;  
IFO - CONSPIRACY;  
ET AL



On November 5, 1973, JOHN C. GORDON, General Crimes Unit, SOG, advised that the Department of Justice had requested that a Letterhead Memorandum (LHM) be prepared regarding all information furnished by the three informants who have agreed to testify in instant cases. These informants are [redacted]  
[redacted]

b6  
b7C  
b7D

Sufficient copies of the LHM are to be furnished to the Bureau for dissemination to the informant file at the Bureau and to the Department of Justice. FD-302s, where pertinent, can be included as part of the LHM. Payments made to the informant should be set forth in the LHM, and the LHM should be inclusive to cover all eventualities that might be subject to testimony.

The cover letter to the Bureau should be under the Wounded Knee caption.

*Frederick ISS*

⑥ - Minneapolis  
(1 - 70-6832 Sub P)

(1 - [redacted])  
(1 - [redacted])  
(1 - [redacted])

TSB:cmk

(6) *one*

*Fax-out RCP*  
*11/12/73*  
*NCI - RCP*



*70-6882-674*

F B I

Date: 11/15/73

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI  
 ATTENTION: OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL AND  
 GENERAL CRIMES UNIT

FROM: SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (70-6832) (P)

SUBJECT: WOUNDED KNEE  
 EM - AIM

OO: MINNEAPOLIS

For the information of offices receiving this airtel, during a portion of the occupation of the village of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, [REDACTED] at the Wounded Knee Command Post, both at the Command Post during a portion of the time, and at the Radio Relay Point. These [REDACTED] were made for administrative aid, and were not required by Bureau regulations or instructions.

b3

3 - Bureau	2 - Detroit	2 - New Haven
2 - Albany	2 - El Paso	2 - New Orleans
2 - Albuquerque	2 - Houston	2 - New York
2 - Alexandria	2 - Indianapolis	2 - Norfolk
2 - Atlanta	2 - Jackson	2 - Oklahoma City
2 - Baltimore	2 - Jacksonville	2 - Omaha
2 - Birmingham	2 - Kansas City	2 - Philadelphia
2 - Boston	2 - Knoxville	2 - Phoenix
2 - Buffalo	2 - Las Vegas	2 - Pittsburgh
2 - Butte	2 - Little Rock	2 - Portland
2 - Charlotte	2 - Los Angeles	2 - Richmond
2 - Chicago	2 - Louisville	2 - Sacramento
2 - Cincinnati	2 - Memphis	2 - St. Louis
2 - Cleveland	2 - Miami	
2 - Columbia	2 - Milwaukee	
2 - Dallas	2 - Mobile	
2 - Denver	2 - Newark	

(Copies Continued Page 2)

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_  
 Per \_\_\_\_\_

U.S. Government Printing Office: 1972 - 455-574

70-6832-675

MP 70-6832

2 - Salt Lake City  
2 - San Antonio  
2 - San Diego  
2 - San Francisco  
~~2 - San Juan~~  
2 - Savannah  
2 - Seattle  
2 - Springfield  
2 - Tampa  
2 - WFO  
5 - Minneapolis  
    (2 - 70-6832)  
    (2) - 70-6882)  
    (1 - 70-6832 Sub P)

TSB:cmk

(118)

cmk

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The [ ] are not believed to have been made on a continuous basis since there was on occasion a breakdown of [ ] It would appear very possible that when [ ] was in short supply, that some of the [ ] [ ] It is possible that some of the [ ] [ ] by Agents since there was no known need to [ ]

The attorneys for the defense of the subjects charged in connection with the occupation of Wounded Knee, have requested that they be [ ] At the present time it is not known what action will be taken by the Court in ordering the [ ] to the defense.

Minneapolis desires to be in a position to explain any [ ] It is therefore requested that each office receiving this airtel canvass any Agents who were assigned to duty at Wounded Knee to determine if they can account for [ ] that would not be presently in the possession of the

b3

MP 70-6832.

Minneapolis Office. This would include items mentioned above, such as [REDACTED] other disposition making them unavailable.

b3

If Agents have no information of value, no reply need be made to this airtel. Where information of a pertinent nature is obtained, it is requested that Minneapolis be advised by teletype on or before November 20, 1973, marked to the attention of SA TRENWITH S. BASFORD.

DIRECTOR, FBI

11/27/73

SAC, DENVER (176-71) (P)

RONALD DANIEL PETITE, Aka  
EN - AIM

Re Phoenix letter to Alexandria, 6/6/73 and Minneapolis  
report of SA [redacted] 9/7/73.

b6  
b7C

Enclosed for the Bureau and Minneapolis is one copy  
of the Denver PD Identification Record regarding RONALD DANIEL  
PETITE.

On 11/19/73, Mrs. [redacted] Denver  
East High School, 1845 Detroit, advised that she had made  
a search of withdrawal records from 1940 through 1959 and a  
search of graduation lists from 1950 through 1956 and that  
she could locate no records pertaining to subject PETITE.

On 11/26/73, [redacted] Denver PD Identification  
Bureau, made available a copy of the enclosed record pertaining  
to PETITE.

On the dates indicated below the following persons  
advised that [redacted]  
is apparently not a militant and has not been known to have had  
any connection with AIM:

LEONARD BURCH, Tribal Chairman, Southern Ute Tribe,  
Ignacio, Colorado, 7/25; 8/15; 9/20; 10/23/73.

ARTHUR WEAVER, Chief of Police, Southern Ute Tribe,  
Ignacio, Colorado, 7/20; 8/15; 9/5,25; 10/23/73.

[redacted] Bureau of Indian  
Affairs, Towaoc, Colorado, 7/12; 8/8; 9/5; 10/18/73.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)  
1 - Minneapolis (70-6882) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)  
2 - Denver  
JSI:cr1  
(5)

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED

W 14

70-6882 - 676

DN 176-71

LEROY PINNECOOSE, Director of Health Services,  
Southern Ute Tribe, Ignacio, Colorado, advised on 8/15/73  
that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (LEROY PINNECOOSE)  
has been associated with AIM in the Four Corners Area. He  
stated that not only is AIM not active in the area, but [REDACTED]  
seemed to be losing interest and there is no following among  
the local Indians.

On 9/19/73 LEROY PINNECOOSE advised that Mrs. [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

and he has never known her to show any interest in AIM and  
he feels that his brother and sister-in-law are opposed to the  
organization. They are not militant activists. She has  
worked for the Bureau of Indian Affairs and GUY has been a  
Tribal Official and is employed in a substantial position  
with the Southern Ute Tribe.

Denver will continue to follow this matter.

b6  
b7c

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (70-6882)  
(ATTN: SA [REDACTED])

DATE: 11/28/73

b6  
b7C

FROM : SA [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: RUSSELL MEANS  
CIR

SAC JOSEPH H. TRIMBACH advised on 11/28/73 that he had completed reading the prosecutive summary report concerning captioned subject and he felt there was a gap that should be filled if possible on the day of the firefight on roadblock three involving SA [REDACTED]. He recalled that subject instructed the Indians to cease fire in view of the fact that negotiations were going to be resumed concerning a settlement. It was discussed with SAC TRIMBACH that a network television program carried a news report depicting Indians putting on warpaint and also displayed RUSSELL MEANS jumping out of an automobile and shouting to assembled Indians that they should cease gunfire inasmuch as negotiations were to be resumed concerning a settlement of the Wounded Knee matter.

SAC TRIMBACH further commented that he recalled that Senators JAMES ABOUREZK and GEORGE MC GOVERN appeared at Wounded Knee during the initial phase of the takeover and conferred with RUSSELL MEANS. SAC TRIMBACH instructed that this phase be researched and instructed that Senators ABOUREZK and MC GOVERN should be called as witnesses if at all possible.

## LEADS

### MINNEAPOLIS

#### AT RAPID CITY COMMAND POST.

1) Will pursue above matter in attempt to round out this phase of the prosecution against subject.

2) Will research facts concerning Senators ABOUREZK and MC GOVERN negotiating with subject and attempt to establish them as prosecution witnesses.

1-SA [REDACTED]  
1-SA [REDACTED]  
1-SA [REDACTED]



5010-108-02

RWG/mbw  
(4) [Signature]

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on [REDACTED]

SEARCHED ☒ INDEXED ☒  
SERIALIZED ☒ FILED ☒

70-6882-677





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Minneapolis, Minnesota

November 28, 1973

AMERICAN INDIAN MOVEMENT (AIM)

This investigation is based on information which indicates the American Indian Movement (AIM) is engaged in activities which could involve a violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 2383 (Rebellion or Insurrection) or 2384 (Seditious Conspiracy), as indicated hereafter. Since January, 1973, AIM has been actively involved in demonstrations and violent confrontations with local authorities in Scottsbluff, Nebraska, and the Rapid City and Custer areas of South Dakota. From February 27 through May 8, 1973, AIM leaders and members and their supporters occupied the community of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, by force of arms taking a number of the community's residents as hostages. Before surrendering to Federal authorities, they engaged in numerous violent and destructive acts and gunfire was exchanged with Federal authorities resulting in the death of two of the insurgents.

Characterizations for the American Indian Movement (AIM) and Wounded Knee, can be found on an appendix page attached hereto.

On November 19, 1973, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Pine Ridge, South Dakota, advised that there is no current chapter of the American Indian Movement (AIM) at Pine Ridge, South Dakota. [REDACTED] advised however, that there is an active chapter at Porcupine, South Dakota.

b6  
b7c

70-6882-678

AMERICAN INDIAN MOVEMENT (AIM)

As a result of further investigation it has been determined, that Red Skaffold AIM Chapter, Faith, South Dakota is currently defunct and no longer active.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

## APPENDIX

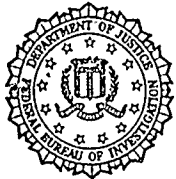
### AMERICAN INDIAN MOVEMENT

In an article appearing in the March 18, 1970, issue of "The Denver Post," a daily Denver, Colorado, newspaper, Clyde Bellecourt, described as the Director of the American Indian Movement (AIM), was quoted as saying AIM was founded in Minnesota in 1968, and that it is dedicated to improving Indian housing conditions, employment opportunities and education.

AIM subsequently became involved in the organization of the "Trail of Broken Treaties," which resulted in the takeover of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Building, Washington, D. C., early in November, 1972. Damage estimated at close to \$2,000,000 was done to the BIA Building. In January, 1973, AIM participated in a "Unity Conference" at Scottsbluff, Nebraska, which resulted in several confrontations with local authorities and numerous arrests. In February, 1973, AIM-led activities resulted in violent confrontations with local authorities in the Rapid City-Custer, South Dakota, area. In Custer during a confrontation, the courthouse was damaged and the Chamber of Commerce Building was destroyed by fire.

On February 27, 1973, an armed group of Indians under the leadership of AIM took over the community of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, located on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation. While occupying the town, Indians and their supporters engaged in acts of violence and destruction, looting the trading post and museum, and shooting at Federal authorities. During exchanges of gunfire, a U. S. Marshal and an FBI Special Agent were wounded and two of the Indian insurgents were killed.

AIM has no official headquarters, however, Vernon Bellecourt, National Director, has stated he works out of the Denver AIM Chapter Office.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Minneapolis, Minnesota

November 28, 1973

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Title            AMERICAN INDIAN MOVEMENT (AIM)

Character       EXTREMIST MATTER

Reference       Minneapolis Memorandum  
dated and captioned as above

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed  
in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

F B I

Date: 11/28/73

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL A I R M A I L  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-462483)  
FROM: SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (157-1458) (P)  
SUBJECT: AMERICAN INDIAN MOVEMENT (AIM)  
EM  
BUDED 11/20/73

Re; Minneapolis Airtel to Bureau, dated 10/20/73.

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies of an LHM, dated and captioned as above. Enclosed for Denver are two copies of above LHM.

Date of referenced Airtel should have been 11/20/73.

[redacted] is the subject of MP 157-2953.

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ARTLEY SKENANDORE is the subject of MP 157-3471.

Minneapolis will disseminate a copy of above LHM to the U.S. Secret Service, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 6) (RM)  
2 - Denver (Info.) (Enc. 2) (RM)  
28 - Minneapolis  
(2 - 157-1458)

RKT:kcw  
(32) *five*

(copy count con

*100-6882-679*

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

U.

MP 157-1458

(1 - 157-722)  
(1 - 157-846)  
(1 - 157-1460)  
(1 - 157-1469)  
(1 - 157-1470)  
(1 - 157-1471)  
(1 - 157-1472)  
(1 - 157-1473)  
(1 - 157-1474)  
(1 - 157-1475)  
(1 - 157-1476)  
(1 - 157-1477)  
(1 - 157-1489)  
(1 - 157-1496)  
(1 - 157-1560)  
(1 - 157-1983)  
(1 - 157-2953)  
(1 - 157-3062)  
(1 - 157-3063)  
(1 - 157-NEW - Porcupine AIM)  
(1 - 70-6864)  
(1 - 70-6866)  
(1 - 70-6882)  

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(1 - 70-7041)  
(1 - )  
(1 - 157-2954)

b7D

LEADS

MINNEAPOLIS

AT PORCUPINE, SOUTH DAKOTA

1. Develop background information on local chapter leaders, determine their activities and propensity for violence, per Bureau instructions.

2. Submit results of investigation in form suitable for dissemination and recommendation for any additional investigation.

3. Continue to follow and report activities of chapter.

NR 036 WA PLAIN

5:12PM NITEL 11-30-73 MAH

TO MINNEAPOLIS (70-6882)

WASHINGTON FIELD

FROM DIRECTOR (176-2401) 1P

RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS, CRIME ON INDIAN  
RESERVATION; BURGLARY AND LARCENY; ARL; AFO; CONSPIRACY;  
UPR F.

RE OMAHA TELETYPE TO BUREAU 11-29-73, ENTITLED  
AMERICAN INDIAN MOVEMENT (AIM), EM - AIM, OO: DENVER AND  
BUREAU TELEPHONE CALL TO WASHINGTON FIELD 11-30-73.

THIS WILL CONFIRM REFERENCED BUREAU TELEPHONE  
CALL.

WASHINGTON FIELD CHECK PASSPORT AND PLACE STOP IF APPROPRIATE  
AT PASSPORT OFFICE, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
ON RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS, DOB 11-10-39, POB PINE RIDGE,  
SOUTH DAKOTA, FBI NR 877 277 C, SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS,  
596 54 5963 AND 596 64 5963.

END

FBI MP...CLEAR DSC



70-6882-680

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 30 1973	
FBI - MINNEAPOLIS	

F B I

Date: 11/30/73

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL  
(Priority)

TO: SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (70-6882)  
ATTN: RAPID CITY COMMAND POST

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (70-7311) (RUC)

SUBJECT: RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS  
 CIR - ARL;  
 IMPEDING FEDERAL OFFICERS  
 ET AL

Re Minneapolis airtel to San Francisco, 10/8/73.

Records checks at Los Angeles revealed the following dispositions;

On 10/25/73 SA [redacted] was advised by [redacted] Inglewood, California Police Department, that her records showed that MEANS paid a \$50.00 fine on 6/8/60 for Drunk in Private Residence, 6/4/60, Inglewood PD # A - 23264.

On 11/9/73, SC [redacted] reviewed records at Los Angeles Police Department and found that the 12/19/59 Robbery charge was dismissed on 12/21/59 by the City Attorney and MEANS was released. Records also showed that the disposition of the 1/18/59 Drunk charge was a \$10.00 fine paid by MEANS.

On 11/27/73, SC [redacted] reviewed Los Angeles Sheriff Office records and found that for the Failure to Provide charge, 4/12/63, Los Angeles SO # B961126, MEANS served 4 days in jail and was release 4/16/73.

3 - Minneapolis (70-6882)  
 1 - Los Angeles (70-7311)  
 dmp;dmp  
 (4)

70-6882-681

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
DEC 5 1973	

Approved: [Signature]  
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

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 b7c





*to*  
*from*

b6  
b7C

70-6882-682-

12/3/73

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES

FROM : SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (70-6882)(P)

SUBJECT: RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS  
CIR - BURGLARY AND LARCENY;  
ARL - IFO; AFO; CONSPIRACY;  
UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF FIREARMS  
OO: Minneapolis

For information of receiving offices, RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS is one of six principal leaders of the American Indian Movement (AIM) inspired and led takeover of the town of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, on 2/27/73. He has been indicted by the Federal Grand Jury convening at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and MEANS, along with other leaders, is expected to go to trial on 1/8/74.

MEANS' FBI Identification Record indicates that on 12/19/59, the Los Angeles, California, Police Department (LAPD), LAPD Number LA 467708M, charged MEANS with robbery, Booking Number 001537. No disposition is indicated on the FBI record for this charge.

On 9/22/71, the Washington, D.C. Police Department charged MEANS with unlawful entry and the FBI record does not show any disposition for this arrest.

- 2 - Los Angeles (Encl. 1)
- 2 - Omaha (Encl. 1)
- 2 - WFO (Encl. 1)
- ③ - Minneapolis

JCH/crv  
(9)



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*Chavez Report City*  
*Ca*

*70-6882*

MP 70-6882

On 1/14/73, the Scottsbluff, Nebraska, Police Department, arrested MEANS charging him with disorderly conduct, carrying a concealed weapon, resisting arrest, and intoxication, disposition indicating he was released to the county. No other disposition with respect to these charges was shown on the FBI record.

On 2/6/73, the Sheriff's Office at Rapid City, South Dakota, arrested MEANS on two counts of second degree arson, releasing him to the Custer County authorities. No other disposition was shown on the FBI record.

Copies of appropriate FBI records are enclosed for the convenience of receiving offices to assist in covering their respective leads.

It is requested that appropriate local law enforcement agencies be contacted to ascertain if the arrest(s) shown on the FBI records constitute a felony and a disposition sheet should be submitted to the Bureau. If no felony, no further action is required except to advise the Minneapolis Office. However, if the arrest was a felony charge, a certified, exemplified copy of the conviction should be forwarded to Minneapolis no later than 12/24/73.

ARMED AND DANGEROUS

LEADS:

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA. Will contact Los Angeles Police Department and ascertain whether or not charges placed against MEANS, as noted in the text above, resulted in a conviction and thereafter submit results as noted above.

OMAHA

AT SCOTTSBLUFF, NEBRASKA. Will contact Scottsbluff Police Department and ascertain whether or not charges, as noted in the text, resulted in felony convictions and thereafter submit results as requested above.

MP 70-6882

WFO

AT WASHINGTON, D.C. Will contact Washington D.C. Police Department and ascertain whether or not charges, as noted in the text, resulted in felony convictions and thereafter submit results as requested above.

MINNEAPOLIS

AT RAPID CITY, SOUTH DAKOTA. Will contact Rapid City Police Department and ascertain whether or not charges, as noted in the text, resulted in felony convictions and thereafter submit results as requested above.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

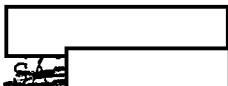
TO : SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (70-6882)

DATE: 12/3/73

FROM : FS

b6  
b7C

SUBJECT: RUSSELL MEANS  
CIR - BURGLARY  
ET AL

Above case is being reassigned to 

The following cases are also being reassigned:

DENNIS BANKS  
CIR - ET AL 70-6864

CLYDE BELLECOURT  
CIR 70-6866

PEDRO BISSONETTE  
CIR 70-6867

STANLEY HOLDER  
CIR 70-6868

CARTER CAMP  
CIR 70-6869

LEONARD CROW DOG  
CIR 70-7041

WOUNDED KNEE 70-6832

2-70-6882  
2-70-6864  
2-70-6866  
2-70-6867  
2-70-6868  
2-70-6869  
2-70-7041  
2-70-6832



5010-108-02

mbw

(16)

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly

SEARCHED INDEXED  
SERIALIZED FILED

72-684



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

157-5799

Washington Field Office, Room 506  
Old Post Office Building  
Washington, D. C. 20535  
December 3, 1973

Miss Frances G. Knight  
Director, Passport Office  
Department of State  
Washington, D. C. 20524

Dear Miss Knight,

In connection with an official investigation being conducted by this Bureau, it is requested that this office be notified in the event that Russell Charles Means, born on November 10, 1939, at Pine Ridge, South Dakota, applies for passport facilities.

Your cooperation in this matter is sincerely appreciated.

Very truly yours,

John J. McDermott  
Special Agent in Charge

*V. Minnick/Polis (70-6882)*  
Enclosure - 1

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED

70-6882-685

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b7C



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION


In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Minneapolis, Minnesota

December 4, 1973



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b7C  
b7D

The following pages contain information that can be testified  
to by  concerning:

Russell Charles Means





Dennis James Banks

Clyde Howard Bellecourt

Stanley Richard Holder

Leonard Crow Dog

Carter Augustus Camp

Searched   
Serialized   
Indexed   
Filed 

70-6882-686

RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS

Crime on an Indian Reservation -  
Burglary and Larceny; Antiriot Laws -  
Impeding Federal Officers;  
Assaulting Federal Officers;  
Conspiracy; Unlawful Possession of Firearms

On November 30, 1973, [redacted] advised that during the middle of March, 1973, he was in the Wounded Knee Trading Post, Wounded Knee, South Dakota, at approximately midnight.

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He observed and heard Russell Means giving a speech to a large group of people that were gathered there, which speech was apparently a morale booster. Means was saying that "A short while ago we had a fire fight with the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) police. We chased them back."

[redacted] advised that after Means stated "We chased them back" there was much clapping of hands.

[redacted] advised that he knew and observed that Russell Means was a main American Indian Movement (AIM) leader during the Wounded Knee occupation.

AIM was founded in Minnesota in 1968, dedicated to improving conditions for the American Indian. AIM recently led and participated in confrontations with local authorities in Scottsbluff, Nebraska, and the Rapid City-Custer area of South Dakota. AIM led the takeover and occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, in February-May, 1973.

On February 27, 1973, members of AIM, with non-Indian supporters, seized hostages and by force of arms, occupied the town of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, during which parts of the town were burned and ransacked, six members of AIM were wounded, two fatally, two Federal officers were wounded, one permanently paralyzed, in several exchanges of gunfire between occupants and surrounding Government forces. On May 8, 1973, the occupation ended by the surrender of the remaining occupants. More than 200 arrests were made in connection with the occupation.



RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS (Continued)

[redacted] advised that in the latter part of March, 1973, he went to the residence of Leonard Crow Dog, Rosebud, South Dakota, with [redacted]

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While at Crow Dog's residence, they received a telephone call from Russell Means.

Means ordered Robert Burnette [redacted]

[redacted] Wounded Knee, South Dakota.

Burnette [redacted]

Russell Means [redacted]

Burnette [redacted]

Means [redacted]

Burnette [redacted]

DENNIS JAMES BANKS

Crime on an Indian Reservation -  
Burglary, Larceny and Arson;  
Anti-Riot Laws - Impeding Federal  
Officers; Assaulting Federal Officers;  
Conspiracy; Obstruction of Motor  
Vehicle involved in Interstate Commerce;  
Unlawful Possession of Firearms

On November 30, 1973, [redacted] advised that he knew Dennis James Banks as a main AIM leader during the Wounded Knee occupation, but that he did not see Banks in Wounded Knee during the occupation. [redacted] advised he associates with several AIM members, and they have told him that Banks is a main AIM leader.

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LEONARD CROW DOG  
Crime on an Indian Reservation -  
Burglary and Larceny; Anti-Riot Laws -  
Impeding Federal Officers;  
Assaulting Federal Officers;  
Conspiracy; Unlawful Possession of Firearms

On November 30, 1973, [ ] advised he has known Leonard Crow Dog personally for some time, and knew Leonard Crow Dog to be a main AIM leader during the Wounded Knee occupation.

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[ ] advised that during the middle of March, 1973, he observed Leonard Crow Dog in the Wounded Knee Trading Post, Wounded Knee, South Dakota, at approximately midnight.

[ ] advised that Leonard Crow Dog was the religious leader of the Wounded Knee occupation.

He advised that he observed Leonard Crow Dog, during the middle of March, 1973, give \$50.00 to [ ] to give to Crow Dog's mother-in-law for taking care of Crow Dog's wife's kids.

[ ] advised that he has been to Crow Dog's residence on the Rosebud Indian Reservation, Rosebud, South Dakota, and observed that during the Wounded Knee occupation this residence was utilized as a safe gathering place for supporters of the Wounded Knee occupation.

[ ] advised that Leonard Crow Dog's residence is known as Crow Dog's Paradise.

STANLEY RICHARD HOLDER

Crime on an Indian Reservation -  
Burglary and Larceny; Anti-Riot Laws -  
Impeding Federal Officers; Assaulting  
Federal Officers, Conspiracy;  
Unlawful Possession of Firearms

On September 7, 1973, [redacted] advised that during the latter part of March, 1973, he snuck into Wounded Knee, South Dakota, along with several others, to deliver firearms and ammunition to the occupants of Wounded Knee. He advised they took in a 30-06 caliber scoped rifle, a 12 gauge shotgun, and a .22 caliber bolt-action rifle. They also took in six boxes of .22 caliber ammunition, two boxes of shotgun shells, twenty loose shells, plus 30-06 shells.

[redacted] advised they took the aforementioned guns and ammunition to the Wounded Knee Museum, Wounded Knee, South Dakota, which was security headquarters.

They deposited these guns at security headquarters, where Stanley Richard Holder, as chief of security, inspected the guns and ammunition.

Holder told an unknown individual to take these 30-06 shells to some unidentified bunker as they were running low.

Holder asked [redacted] if they had any more .22 caliber shells and stated the occupants were low on .22 caliber shells.

[redacted] advised he knew and observed Stanley Holder as a main AIM leader of the Wounded Knee occupation, and that Holder was in charge of front line security.

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CARTER AUGUSTUS CAMP

Crime on an Indian Reservation -

Burglary; Larceny and Arson;

Anti-Riot Laws - Impeding Federal

Officers; Assault Federal Officers;

Assault with a Dangerous Weapon;

Unlawful Possession of Firearms

On November 30, 1973, [REDACTED] advised that he knew Camp to be a main AIM leader of the Wounded Knee occupation, but that he did not see Camp in Wounded Knee.

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CLYDE HOWARD BELLECOURT

Crime on an Indian Reservation -  
Burglary and Larceny; Antiriot Laws -  
Impeding Federal Officers;  
Assaulting Federal Officers;  
Assault With a Dangerous Weapon;  
Conspiracy

[REDACTED] advised that he knew that Clyde Howard Bellecourt was a main AIM leader of the Wounded Knee occupation, but that he did not observe Clyde Bellecourt in Wounded Knee during the occupation.

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Payments made to [redacted] for information furnished:

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b7D

<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Period</u>
March 21, 1973	\$200.00	February 27 - March 21, 1973
August 6, 1973	\$100.00	March 27 - August 6, 1973
August 9, 1973	\$100.00	August 6 - August 9, 1973
August 23, 1973	\$125.00	August 16 - August 23, 1973
September 7, 1973	\$100.00	August 9 - August 13, 1973
September 18, 1973	\$100.00	August 24 - September 17, 1973
October 11, 1973	\$ 75.00	September 18 - October 10, 1973
October 26, 1973	\$100.00	October 11 - October 25, 1973
November 6, 1973	\$100.00	October 26 - November 6, 1973
November 30, 1973	\$100.00	November 6 - November 30, 1973

Of the aforementioned monies paid to [redacted] \$25 was for expenses, the rest was for services rendered.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

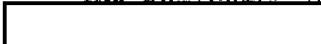
In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Minneapolis, Minnesota

December 4, 1973



b6  
b7C  
b7D

The following pages contain information that can be testified  
to by  concerning:

Russell Charles Means

Dennis James Banks

Clyde Howard Bellecourt

Stanley Richard Holder

Leonard Crow Dog

Carter Augustus Camp



RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS

Crime on an Indian Reservation -

Burglary and Larceny; Anti-Riot Laws -

Impeding Federal Officers;

Assaulting Federal Officers;

Conspiracy; Unlawful Possession of Firearms

[redacted] that Russell Charles Means was a main American Indian Movement (AIM) leader in Wounded Knee, South Dakota, during the occupation of this village from February 27, 1973, to May 8, 1973, by members of AIM and their supporters.

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i AIM was founded in Minnesota in 1968, dedicated to improving conditions for the American Indian. AIM recently led and participated in confrontations with local authorities in Scottsbluff, Nebraska, and the Rapid City - Custer area of South Dakota. AIM led the takeover and occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, in February - May, 1973.

On February 27, 1973, members of AIM, with non-Indian supporters, seized hostages and by force of arms, occupied the town of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation during which parts of the town were burned and ransacked, six members of AIM were wounded, two fatally, two Federal officers were wounded, one permanently paralyzed, in several exchanges of gunfire between occupants and surrounding Government forces. On May 8, 1973, the occupation ended by the surrender of the remaining occupants. More than 200 arrests were made in connection with the occupation.

[redacted] advised that Russell Charles Means, during the middle of March, 1973, told him that [redacted] during the early morning hours. [redacted]

On [redacted] advised that during the occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, the occupants of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, had to have the permission of Russell Charles Means to travel from one section of Wounded Knee to another section of Wounded Knee. He advised that a three inch by five inch card with the signatures of Russell Charles Means and Stanley Richard Holder on it served as a pass card. This pass card stated "this family is given authorization to travel within the boundries of Wounded Knee, South Dakota.

[redacted] advised that Russell Charles Means carried a 38 caliber revolver with a four inch barrell, in a black holster, on his hip, during the occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota.

RUSSELL CHARLES MEAMS (Continued)

[redacted] advised that during the early part of the occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, [redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted]

b6  
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On [redacted] advised that Russell Charles Means, while in Wounded Knee, resided in a trailer house across from the Wounded Knee Trading Post.

DENNIS JAMES BANKS

Crime on an Indian Reservation -

Burglary; Larceny and Arson;

Anti-Riot Laws - Impeding Federal

Officers; Assaulting Federal Officers;

Conspiracy; Obstruction of Motor

Vehicle involved in Interstate Commerce;

Unlawful Possession of Firearms

On March 26, 1973, [ ] advised that Dennis James Banks was a main AIM leader during the occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota.

b6  
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[ ] on March 26, 1973, advised that on [ ]

On March 20, 1973, [ ]

On November 30, 1973, [ ]

On November 30, 1973, [ ] advised that during the Wounded Knee occupation, Dennis James Banks and Russell Charles Means resided in a trailer house across from the Wounded Knee Trading Post.

LEONARD CROW DOG

Crime on an Indian Reservation -

Burglary and Larceny; Anti-Riot Laws -

Impeding Federal Officers;

Assaulting Federal Officers;

Conspiracy; Unlawful Possession of Firearms

On August 13, 1973, [redacted] advised that Leonard Crow Dog was in Wounded Knee, South Dakota, during the occupation of this village, and was a main AIM leader of this occupation. [redacted] advised that Leonard Crow Dog served as the Indian religious leader, and helped the other main leaders on over all strategy.

On August 13, 1973, [redacted] advised that during the early part of the Wounded Knee, occupation, the occupants of Wounded Knee captured what they thought was a Spanish American FBI Agent that they thought the FBI had sent into Wounded Knee to infiltrate Wounded Knee.

[redacted]

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STANLEY RICHARD HOLDER

Crime on an Indian Reservation -  
Burglary and Larceny; Anti-Riot Laws -  
Impeding Federal Officers; Assaulting  
Federal Officers; Conspiracy;  
Unlawful Possession of Firearms

On [REDACTED]

b6  
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On August 13, 1973, [REDACTED] advised that during the early

On November 30, 1973, [REDACTED] advised that Stanley Richard Holder was in charge of front line security at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, and was one of the main AIM leaders during this occupation.

On November 30, 1973, [REDACTED] advised that Stanley Richard Holder, during the Wounded Knee occupation, carried a scoped rifle, with a red rubber boot on the stock. This was a new, expensive, large caliber rifle.

[REDACTED] advised that Stanley Richard Holder resided with the main forces of Wounded Knee, and usually resided in the white Catholic Church on the hill or in the Wounded Knee Trading Post area.

CARTER AUGUSTUS CAMP

Crime on an Indian Reservation -  
Burglary; Larceny and Arson;  
Anti-Riot Laws - Impeding Federal  
Officers; Assaulting Federal Officers;  
Assault with a Dangerous Weapon;  
Unlawful Possession of Firearms

[redacted] on August 13, 1973, advised that Carter Augustus Camp was one of the main leaders of the Wounded Knee occupation and was in charge of overall security.

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[redacted] advised that Carter Augustus Camp was armed during the occupation with a large caliber revolver.

On November 30, 1973, [redacted] advised that Carter Augustus Camp, during the Wounded Knee occupation, resided across from the Wounded Knee Trading Post in the Gildersleeve housing.

CLYDE HOWARD BELLECOURT  
Crime on an Indian Reservation -  
Burglary and Larceny; Anti-Riot Laws -  
Impeding Federal Officers;  
Assaulting Federal Officers;  
Assault With a Dangerous Weapon;  
Conspiracy

On August 13, 1973, [redacted] advised that Clyde Howard Bellecourt was a main AIM leader during the Wounded Knee occupation, and that the other AIM leaders consulted with Clyde Howard Bellecourt before any major decisions.

[redacted] advised that Clyde Howard Bellecourt was armed during the occupation with a 22 caliber revolver. [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

On November 30, 1973, [redacted] advised that the six main leaders of Wounded Knee previously mentioned, often held meetings at the Church of God in Wounded Knee, South Dakota. This church is the cone shaped red church in the middle of Wounded Knee. Security was tight at these meetings, and no one else was allowed to enter.

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Payments made to [redacted] for information  
furnished:

b6  
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On October 11, 1973, [redacted] was paid \$50 for information  
furnished.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions  
of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency;  
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No. (70-6882)

Minneapolis, Minnesota

December 4, 1973

[Redacted]

b6  
b7C  
b7D

The following pages contain information that can be testified  
to by [Redacted] concerning:

Russell Charles Means

Dennis James Banks

Clyde Howard Bellecourt

Stanley Richard Holder

Leonard Crow Dog

Carter Augustus Camp

[Redacted] can testify to the events concerning all of the  
above individuals that he personally witnessed between February 28 and  
March 31, 1973, while inside the confines of Wounded Knee, South Dakota,  
which was occupied by American Indian Movement during this period.

RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS

Crime on an Indian Reservation -

Burglary and Larceny; Anti-Riot Laws -

Impeding Federal Officers;

Assaulting Federal Officers;

Conspiracy; Unlawful Possession of Firearms

On March 16, 1973, [redacted] advised that he personally knew Russell Charles Means to be in full command and in charge as an American Indian Movement Leader of the occupation at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, during February 27 and May 8, 1973. [redacted] personally observed Russell Charles Means to be in possession of a .38 caliber snub nose revolver which was carried in a holster attached to his side.

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On March 16, 1973, [redacted] personally observed that Russell Charles Means was in good control of his people, American Indian Movement Militants, inside Wounded Knee, South Dakota. [redacted] personally heard Russell Charles Means state that he would tolerate the white hippy-type inasmuch as these individuals were on the perimeter of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, and assigned these individuals duties such as building bunkers and transporting equipment to these bunkers. [redacted] personally observed Russell Charles Means issuing passes to enter the confines of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, to newsmen and other press people entering Wounded Knee, South Dakota.

On March 16, 1973, [redacted] reported that he personally observed [redacted] Russell Charles Means moments after the shooting of FBI Agents on March 11, 1973, at Wounded Knee, South Dakota.

DENNIS JAMES BANKS

Crime on an Indian Reservation -

Burglary, Larceny and Arson;

Anti-Riot Laws - Impeding Federal

Officers; Assaulting Federal Officers;

Conspiracy; Obstruction of Motor Vehicle

Involved in Interstate Commerce; Unlawful

Possession of Firearms

On March 16, 1973, [REDACTED] reported that Dennis James Banks was in good control of his people, members of the American Indian Movement takeover at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, and that Emil Richards recognized Dennis James Banks as the number two American Indian Movement leader in possession of a snub nose 38 revolver carried on his side in a black holster.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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STANLEY RICHARD HOLDER  
Crime on an Indian Reservation -  
Burglary and Larceny; Anti-Riot Laws -  
Impeding Federal Officers; Assaulting  
Federal Officers; Conspiracy; Unlawful  
Possession of Firearms

On March 23, 1973, [REDACTED] reported that he personally observed Stanley Richard Holder inside Wounded Knee, South Dakota, during the American Indian Movement takeover and was personally carrying on his side a 357 magnum revolver in a hand-tooled holster and that Stanley Richard Holder was regarded as the head of security.

[REDACTED]

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On this date of September 28, 1973, [REDACTED] identified a photograph of Stanley Richard Holder as the same individual that he personally observed inside Wounded Knee, South Dakota, between February 28 and March 31, 1973. This photograph was taken by CBS personnel during the American Indian Movement takeover between February 27 and May 8, 1973.

CLYDE HOWARD BELLECOURT

Crime on an Indian Reservation -  
Burglary and Larceny; Anti-Riot Laws -  
Impeding Federal Officers;  
Assaulting Federal Officers;  
Assault With a Dangerous Weapon;  
Conspiracy

On March 23, 1973, [redacted] reported that he recognized Clyde Howard Bellecourt as the number three American Indian Movement Leader. On September 28, 1973, [redacted] reported that he personally observed Clyde Howard Bellecourt armed with a 22 pistol and carried this pistol in his pocket. In addition, [redacted] identified the CBS photograph of Clyde Howard Bellecourt which was taken inside Wounded Knee, South Dakota, by CBS personnel.

[redacted] reported on March 27, 1973, that he personally observed a vehicle which is owned by Clyde Howard Bellecourt inside Wounded Knee, South Dakota, and described it as a 1971 Ford Station Wagon dark green, bearing 1972 Minnesota License Plate 3EE376.

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LEONARD CROW DOG

Crime on an Indian Reservation -  
Burglary and Larceny; Anti-Riot Laws -  
Impeding Federal Officers;  
Assaulting Federal Officers;  
Conspiracy; Unlawful Possession of Firearms

On September 28, 1973, [redacted] reported that he personally observed Leonard Crow Dog as an American Indian Movement Leader inside the confines of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, during the American Indian Movement takeover. [redacted] identified CBS photograph which was taken inside Wounded Knee, South Dakota, by CBS personnel during the American Indian Movement takeover between February 27 and May 8, 1973.

[redacted] in addition, recognized Leonard Crow Dog as an American Indian Movement Spiritual Leader and did not see Leonard Crow Dog armed.

[redacted] advised that he personally observed Leonard Crow Dog inside Wounded Knee, South Dakota, during the American Indian Movement occupation approximately three times and on one occasion rigged up a motor to the gas pumps in front of the Wounded Knee Trading Post in order that American Indian Movement occupants could utilize the gas pumps for their automobiles.

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CARTER AUGUSTUS CAMP  
Crime on an Indian Reservation -  
Burglary; Larceny and Arson;  
Anti-Riot Laws - Impeding Federal  
Officers; Assaulting Federal Officers;  
Assault with a Dangerous Weapon;  
Unlawful Possession of Firearms

On September 28, 1973, [ ] reported that while he was inside Wounded Knee, South Dakota, between February 23 and March 31, 1973, he personally observed Carter Augustus Camp in possession and armed at all times with an unknown type of rifle and that [ ] recognized Carter Augustus Camp as an American Indian Movement Leader.

[ ] advised that he personally observed a caravan of approximately three cars headed by Carter Augustus Camp attack one armored personnel carrier the night this armored personnel carrier drove into the confines of the American Indian Movement takeover at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, and that Carter Augustus Camp, prior to getting into one of these vehicles of the caravan, ordered armed Indians to attack the armored personnel carrier.

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The following amounts were paid to [REDACTED] for services and expenses:

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SERVICES:

<u>Amount</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Period</u>
\$ 15.00	March 21, 1973	March 21, 1973
\$100.00	August 6, 1973	March 27 - August 6, 1973
\$100.00	August 11, 1973	August 6 - August 9, 1973
\$125.00	August 19, 1973	August 16 - August 19, 1973
\$100.00	September 7, 1973	August 19 - August 23, 1973
\$150.00	September 28, 1973	September 7 - September 28, 1973
\$100.00	October 11, 1973	September 28 - October 11, 1973
\$ 75.00	October 26, 1973	October 11 - October 26, 1973
\$ 75.00	November 6, 1973	October 26 - November 6, 1973
\$ 75.00	November 30, 1973	November 6 - November 30, 1973

EXPENSES:

\$ 50.00	September 28, 1973	September 7 - September 28, 1973
\$ 25.00	October 11, 1973	September 28 - October 11, 1973
\$ 25.00	October 26, 1973	October 11 - October 26, 1973
\$ 25.00	November 6, 1973	October 26 - November 6, 1973
\$ 25.00	November 30, 1973	November 6 - November 30, 1973

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12/5/73

Airtel

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI  
(ATTN: GENERAL CRIMES UNIT)

FROM: SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (70-6332) (P)

SUBJECT: RUSSELL CHARLES DEANE;  
CIR - ARL;  
INFO - CONSPIRACY;  
RE AL

ReBucall from JOHN C. GORDON, General Crimes Unit on 11/5/73.

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies each of three LHM's setting forth information that can be testified to by:



b6  
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b7D



Concerning:

RUSSELL CHARLES DEANE  
DENNIS JAMES DAVIS  
ORRIN HOWARD HILLGOURT  
RICHARD CECIL LEE  
STANLEY RICHARD KOLLER  
CARLTON AUGUSTUS CAMP

The information contained in the enclosed LHM's is limited to the six individuals noted above and does not contain information concerning other individuals or matters about which these sources can testify to.

One copy of each of the three LHM's has been disseminated to DEA, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

2 - Bureau (Enclosures 15)  
10 - Minneapolis

(2 - 70-6332)  
(1 - )  
(1 - )  
(1 - 70-6364)

(1 - 70-6366)  
(1 - 70-7041)  
(1 - 70-6363)  
(1 - 70-6369)  
FC/anj  
(12)



687

12/5/73

A I R T E L

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI  
(ATTN: FBI LABORATORY)

FROM: SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (70-6882)

SUBJECT: RUSSELL CHARLES MEANS  
CIR - ARL; IFO,  
BURGLARY, LARCENY  
ET AL

AUSA RICHARD D. HURD has previously requested that the list of demands furnished by [redacted] to SAC TRUMBACH on 2/27/73 be examined to determine if the signature of MEANS appearing on the document was actually written by MEANS.

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The Laboratory is requested to compare the purported signature of RUSSELL MEANS on the enclosed document with the known handwriting of RUSSELL MEANS, FBI Number 877 277 C, in an effort to determine if the two are identical.

Laboratory is requested to expedite this examination and to furnish results to Minneapolis Division prior to 1/1/74.

2-Bureau (Encls.1) (RM)  
2-Minneapolis  
(1-70-6832 SUB P)

JEM/mbw

(4) JEM

*[Handwritten signature]*



*[Handwritten number 689]*

Date prepared

11/29/73

Date received

11/29/73

Received from (name or symbol number)

Received by

S.A.

b6  
b7C  
b7D

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

☐ in person

☐ by telephone

☐ by mail

☐ orally

☒ recording device

☐ written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:

Date

Dictated

to

Transcribed

11/27/73

Authenticated  
by Informant

Date of Report

11/21/73

Date(s) of activity

11/21/73

Brief description of activity or material

CASSETTE TAPE & TRANSCRIPTION OF PRESS CONFERENCE  
HELD BY RUSSELL MEANS @ NAT'L PRESS BLDG 11/21/73  
CONCERNING "WOUNDED KNEE" & POSSIBLE CONFRONTATION  
WITH U.S. GOV'T RE AMERICAN INDIAN RIGHT:  
COPY OF BILL OF PARTICULARS

FROM where original is located if not attached

\* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (\*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE.  
VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

☐ Information recorded on a card index by \_\_\_\_\_ on date \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks:

INFORMATION HEREIN MUST BE CAREFULLY PARAPHRASED AND CLASSIFIED  
"CONFIDENTIAL" OR OTHERWISE PROTECT THIS HIGHLY SENSITIVE SOURCE.  
THIS SOURCE HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST.

(2) WFO

1-157-5476 (AIM)

1

INDEX:

CHIEF FRANK FOOLS CROW  
MATTHEW KING

(1) DENVER (INFO)

(1) MINNEAPOLIS (INFO)

70-6882-690

SEARCHED \_\_\_\_\_ INDEXED \_\_\_\_\_

SERIALIZED \_\_\_\_\_ FILED \_\_\_\_\_  
DEC 6 1973  
FBI - WASH. F. O.

1ko

(4)

Wednesday, November 21, 1973 a.m..  
Press Conference  
Capitol Room  
National Press Room  
Russell Means Discusses Wounded Knee and  
Confrontation at the White House

Means This letter and this Bill of Particulars to the White House Task Force formed during and after Wounded Knee. Along with this presentation, the leadership of the American Indian Movement and with the assent of the coalitions and affiliations that we have throughout this country and Canada, we are, we have also told the United States of America, that if, by 1976, the treaty issue with the American Indians is not adequately and justly dealt with by the United States of America, that planned birthday celebrations by White America will be an unhappy birthday celebration. And, this again, I might add, is with the assent of the coalitions and the affiliations we have secured around the nation, both in the Black community, in the Chicano community, and in the White community. Personified by the National Committee to Combat Racism and Political Oppression, which is formed by approximately 180 organizations of which the American Indian Movement is just one.

Reporter What do you mean by unhappy?

Means Huh?

Reporter What do you mean by unhappy?

Means As the world knows, and everybody in this country knows, 1976 is the 200 birthday celebration by White America.

A birthday celebration, and the bi-centennial commission has continually ignored both on the national and on state levels, ignored, not only the American Indian Movement's requests and pleas for American Indian participation, but also has completely ignored requests from other national indian organizations, the National Congress of American Indians, National Tribal Chairmen's Association, National Indian Education Association, and other national indian organizations which have requested participation by the American Indian in the bi-centennial celebration, and in fact, we demanded last year that the American Indian be the focal point of the bi-centennial celebration. That was under the of Mrs. Nirouski (ph), under the efforts of Mrs. Nirouski (ph), who works at the (inaudible). Reporter When you say you imply something about an unhappy celebration . . . .

Means Definitely.

Reporter What is it?

Means The implication is that, is the very fact that, it's been our stated policy, that if we can find justice, the American Indian through our treaty rights, that we're, we made that statement at Wounded Knee and we continue to make it, is the fact that we'd rather die fighting than continue to submit to the tyranny of this country. And, ah, you take whatever implications you want to from that statement.

Reporter What are you talking about, protests, more . . . ?

Means Definitely there will be protests involved. Also, along with this Bill of Particulars, we have lawyers with expertise in international law working in different and various parts of the country on the presentation that we will make to the United States Committee on Colonialism which we will make in the next two to three weeks, provided they're still in session. We are hoping by contacting countries around the world that are economically independent of the United States of America, economically independent, that we can gather, at least enough support to get the treaty question before the United Nations General Assembly. Also in the works, as we are working through Tribal Chairmen of the Sioux Nations of the various reservations in South Dakota and North Dakota, an attempt to get, to use their political force, whatever force that is from their Tribal Councils and from their reservation, to request from Senator Fullbright, complete hearings on the treaty issue, and specifically the 1868 Sioux Treaty. Hopefully, we will gather positive response from both the United Nations and from Washington, D.C. But, of course we are waiting the response from the White House to this Bill of Particulars. And, if you read through the Bill of Particulars, you will note that of course, the question of Wounded Knee has come up. And, how does the United States legally, according to the provisions of the treaty, believe that they have any right coming onto my

reservation at all. Be they be BIA, Justice, <sup>Border</sup>~~Board~~ of Patrol, or F-4 Fantoms, or APC's whatever.

Reporter Mr. Means, what the protests you have made, do you contemplate destruction of property, as the BIA building, and Wounded Knee.

Means The destruction of property also included the lives of two Indian people, Frank Clearwater and Buddy Lamont. Buddy Lamont was destroyed by two shots in the back by the alleged anti-sniper chain employed at Wounded Knee.

Reporter Do you contemplate such protests as destruction and loss of life?

Means We never advocated destruction. We were advocating, of course, that the United States live up to its own laws. And therefore to do so then, we have to of course, after 105 years, the Trail of Broken Treaties and the Seige of Wounded Knee culminated in destruction of property that was illegally instructed.

Reporter Mr. Means, you've been indicted over Wounded Knee? Have you been tried yet?

Means I've been to court, along with Dennis Banks, Dennis Banks and myself for trial, we're the first of over 300 defendants in charges arising from the Siege of Wounded Knee. We are scheduled for trial in St. Paul, Minnesota, January 8th.

Of which we have gotten the assent of the judge, Judge Nickle (ph), that the treaty question will be decided by that jury, as well as our alleged guilt. Or, innocence, in the charges coming from Wounded Knee.

Reporter Mr. Means, you're a candidate for the Tribal <sup>Chairman</sup> ~~Ceremony~~, Pine Ridge <sup>Reservation</sup> ~~(inaudible)~~ . . .

Means Right. Provided the Bureau of Indian Affairs allows me to run in their puppet government, because there are no election laws on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, it's been coming from administration to administration to establish their own election laws.

Reporter When will this election take place?

Means It's, it keeps being postponed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and by the government. The 17th of this month, it is scheduled for a Council Meeting to decide the election laws. However, every time we set a date, they keep postponing it. Traditionally it's always been the primary has always been on December 15th and the general election on January 15th. However there is nothing in the Indian Re-organizational Acts, Constitution and By-laws that make it a certain date. The election, of course, and the results of that election will completely smash the Justice Department's and BIA's claims that we were outsiders in Wounded Knee. And it will completely vindicate there's warriors, and citizens of the independent



Oogala Nation at Wounded Knee, wants the re-election, the election returns.

Reporter Are you subjected to harrassment in your Press Corps Chairmanship of the Oogala Sioux.

Means I receive threats on my life almost daily, both over the phone and through the mail.

Reporter As to the incumbent, Richard Wilson, has conditions improved or deteriorated since Wounded Knee?

Means There has been more housing, (inaudible), whether or not the communities wanted the housing or not, there has been increased funding for the bi-lingual program, there has been increased funding for the schools in Pine Ridge agency. The state of South Dakota has organized, at the State House level, a bi-racial committee to discuss problems with Indian and White people in their state. Ah, I do see some positive results on my reservation since Wounded Knee, however, the tyranny and the police state tactics used have been increased this past week-end. Mr. Killscrow (ph), a member of the American Indian Movement, and an Oogala Sioux from that reservation was killed, and Pat Harp(ph) was shot and wounded severly in the hand, the abdomen, and the leg. Since the end of the Siege of Wounded Knee, there have been four deaths of Oogala people, five deaths now, five deaths, and innumerable shootings, caused by the goons, or the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Reporter (inaudible) of the goons was shot to death, not long ago. Would you care to comment on this.

Means Well, there is a Grand Jury, Federal Grand Jury in South Dakota that has convened and will continue to convene into the month of December, of which I will testify before, along with other witnesses and people who knew Pedro (ph) at that Grand Jury. I have no confidence that the Grand Jury will reach a right decision, and that in fact, he was assassinated without any cause. Ah, however, at least we're going to wait until the Grand Jury reaches its decision concerning this incident, that's before we come out with the joint statement on our evidence that we have a community.

Reporter Mr. Means, on the principles in the Bill of Particulars you presented to the White House on Monday, did you receive any pledge from any White House Staffer that a response would be prepared by the White House Task Force, and can you tell us who is on that White House Task Force.

Means Ah, the only person I know on there, as you know the White House Task Force met, ah, with the Treaty Council of the Oogala Sioux, at Wounded Knee, while I was still incarcerated in jail, the only person that I do know is on that Task Force is Brad Patterson. And, I believe somebody from the Justice Department, Indian Civil Rights Division.

Reporter (inaudible)

Means        We presented it to the White House, through Bradley Patterson.

Reporter    Did you receive any, um, terms, um, from Mr. Patterson, a response that he's very (inaudible) . . .

Means        Of course, he refused to comment on any of the questions brought forth on the Bill of Particulars at that time. He's going to study it and give us a response. (inaudible) is going to be that kind of ambiguous insult that they gave to the response of the Twenty Point Solution Paper we prepared in November of last year.

Reporter    Mr. Means, if the 1868 Treaty should be enforced, what would be involved so far as property is concerned, or territory?

Means        As to the Bill of Particulars, from the east bank of the Missouri River, westward, the whole western half of the State of South Dakota would have to be dealt with by the United States Government. We feel the United States Government has allowed non-Indians into Western South Dakota fraudulently and that is incumbent and in fact, berues the United States of America to justly deal with those people that they have (inaudible) and allowing them to come into South Dakota.

Reporter    What would you do with them? Throw them out?

Means        Personally, . . .

Reporter    No, I mean . . .

Means Or realistically. Personally, yes, I'd throw out every non-Indian.

Reporter Throw them out, farmers, and everyone else.

Means You bet. However, realistically speaking, realistically speaking, we are looking forward to the return of all federal lands in western South Dakota to the (inaudible) nation. Such as the Windcave Park in the Black Hills, and various other federal properties, past military installations, the gunnery range, where they are now burying what do you call it, atomic waste.

Reporter Mr Means, are you not aware that Congress, itself, aggregated that Treaty of 1868 and made certain other adjustments to the Indians, including the more recent Court of Claims Settlement.

Means The 1868 treaty has never been aggregated, sir, only through fraudulent means by the United States Government, which can be proven.

Reporter You mean by Congress.

Means By Congress. They set out a Commission which only received 10 percent of the adult male population of the Cheyenne River Reservation to aggregate the treaty, and within the treaty, the provisions are that 75 percent of the adult males of the Lacolta (ph) nation, and the signatories to that treaty have to consent to the aggregation before it can be aggregated. We have never, we, 75 percent of the adult male

population has never been asked. Is that all, gentlemen, ladies and gentlemen.

Reporter One more question please. You and Dennis Banks both personally told me, failed, that the purpose of American Indian Movement was to destroy the Indian Bureau. What would you put in its place?

Means The Bureau of Indian Affairs. We have put our right to enter into the international community. We have put our right to deal with the United States of America on the same sovereign basis that Nigeria, Sweden, or other countries around the world deal with the United States.

Reporter You think you are a sovereign nation?

Means We think, we know, by law we are. By right of eminent domain.

Reporter Mr. Means, on your (inaudible)

Means The Supreme Court of America has defined us as a sovereign people. Yes.

Reporter The Wounded Knee trials, which open in January, two of you will be the first to be tried, you said nearly 300 people, are there any agreements, are we led to understand that there are agreements between the Wounded Knee Committee Lawyers and the Justice Department, and if you are, if the federal attorneys fail to convict you, then the other people indicted will not be brought to trial. Is that it?

Means        No. There have, there, the Justice Department is now trying to have massive trials of other non-conspiracy cases in Sioux Falls, South Dakota.. It astonishes me that the judicial system can take two views of the American Indian people, myself, and say a person like Jim Robedeer(ph) who is charged with non-conspiracy cases. We have proved that we couldn't get a fair trial in South Dakota, so they made a change to St. Paul. Nevertheless, the non-conspiracy cases, or the majority of all but six of the defendants of the trials arising from Wounded Knee will be tried in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, that's the way it looks at that time, even though we do have a change of motion. It looks like they are mounting a massive legal attack on the defendants of Wounded Knee, hoping to get all types of convictions, even before the trial concludes with Dennis Banks and myself.

Reporter    Mr. Means, you mentioned also that Mr. Vangeloid (ph) is one of the most prominent Indians in the country, usually considered a moderate, presented your Bill of Particulars to the White House on Monday. I know that during the Wounded Knee Occupation Siege he prepared guest editorials in the New York Times and the Denver Post, somewhat critical of the occupation. What brought about his change in mind?

Means        He was somewhat critical, because he was never at Wounded Knee, for one thing. The other thing, is that since then we have met with him two or three times, and, presently

his concern, of course, has always been, primary concern I think is his books, his writings reflect that, and that concern is the treaty with the United States of America.

Now, before Indian Affairs ever becomes positive, the treaty question has to be dealt with, that's the first thing that has to be dealt with. So, consequently, he has agreed to work with me, somewhat loosely on the treaty question and we believe we do have a chance of getting hearings from Fullbright, as I mentioned before, and getting a sympathetic ear in the United Nations, provided we present it, you know, as proper as possible, that is as fully documented as possible.

Reporter Why is the citation of the Supreme Court decision (inaudible)

Means I have no idea what that citation is.

Reporter How long ago was it?

Means I have no idea about that either. All I know is that they define us as dependent domestic nations.

Reporter Dependent.

Means Right. You see, we want to be independent.

Reporter Well, if you said the Supreme Court . . .

Means We do not believe that people can be responsible people if they are dependent people. Only when you are independent can you attain responsibility, and you know that it says that in your own constitution.

Reporter Mr. Means, have you approached any members of Senator Fullbright's staff on the Foreign Relations Committee, or (inaudible) as of this morning.

Means No, I haven't. You see, Brad Patterson refused to meet with the Oogala Treaty Council, Frank Fullscrow (ph), Ramone Ribadeaux, and Matthew King, requested a meeting for last Monday. He refused to meet with the other three, but he did agree to meet with Vine (ph), and that's when we passed it. I do not try to personally meet with any officials of the United States, because I do know that they don't want to meet with me, so I don't request to meet with Fullbright, or Bradley Patterson, or anyone like that, you know, I just know their response. Is that it. Thank you.



November 1 1973  
Oglala, South Dakota

Richard M. Nixon, President  
United States of America  
c/o White House Task Force on Wounded Knee  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

We are submitting herewith a Bill of Particulars for your consideration and response. This document is based upon the previous meetings held between the White House Task Force and the traditional chiefs and headmen of the Lakota Nation held at Chief Frank Fools Crow's house at Kyle, South Dakota on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation earlier this year.

We believe that before we continue further with discussions on the problems existing between the Lakota Nation and the United States of America that it would be good to have the understanding of the United States concerning the treaty that our nation signed with yours on April 29, 1868.

We hope that you will respond to our questions as fully and completely as possible so that we can know your understanding and position on this treaty and the respective articles of it. We hope that a response in good faith will be forthcoming with a short time so that the next time that we meet in council with representatives of the United States some of the issues of the treaty can already be resolved.

American Indians all over the nation are watching the work of this Task Force to determine if it will deal justly with the representatives of the Lakota Nation and we hope that you will instruct your representatives to present us with as complete a statement as possible concerning the position of the United States with respect to the present status of this treaty.

Respectfully submitted,

Chief Frank Fools Crow  
Matthew King, Chairman  
Oglala Sioux Treaty Council

## BILL OF PARTICULARS

The major controversy between the Lakota people and the United States government concerns the Treaty of 1868 signed at Fort Laramie, Wyoming Territory between April and November, 1868. That treaty was duly ratified by the Senate of the United States and proclaimed by the President of the United States in due course on February 24, 1869. Because this treaty forms, along with the Treaty of 1851, also signed at Fort Laramie, the basic legal relationship binding the United States of America and the Lakota Nation, we feel that it is now incumbent upon the United States, after avoiding the obvious legal responsibilities accepted by the United States upon ratification for nearly a century, to present to the traditional chiefs and headmen of the Oglala and other bands of the Lakota Nation, its understanding of the meaning and legal effect of this treaty.

We therefore present to the White House Task Force which was created during the Wounded Knee confrontation a series of questions concerning the interpretation by the United States of the articles of said treaty. We will not accept rhetoric and soothing words or excuses. We have need of specific answers to these questions in order that we may study the position of the United States with respect to the treaty and its several articles. When the representatives of the United States have fully explained the actions of their nation with respect to the fulfillment of the provisions of this treaty, we will study their answers, checking their citations and explanations, and will prepare an answer to the United States. In this way we will be able to narrow the con-

troversty to specific questions and arguments concerning specific articles of the treaty and the historical events following and preceding the signing of this treaty.

We therefore call upon the United States to answer in writing within a reasonable time the following questions. We want citations to existing documents, diaries, statutes, and cases which we can check ourselves. We believe that with the ratification of this treaty the United States of America placed its honor and status as a civilized nation before the other nations of the world and that it can now only respond with dignity to the questions which we pose.

QUESTION # 1. Does the United States of America regard the Treaty of April 29, 1868, (15 Stat. 635), Ratified February 16, 1869, and proclaimed by the President of said nation on February 24, 1869 as a valid legal document binding the Lakota Nation and the United States in a legal relationship?

- a.) If the United States does not regard this treaty as a valid and legally binding document at what point did the United States disclaim or declare invalid such treaty?
- b) If the United States does not regard this treaty as a valid and legally binding document, what document does The United States regard as legally binding upon either party or both parties?
- c) If the United States does not regard this treaty as valid and legally binding upon it, what is the basis for the claim by the United States that it has ANY jurisdiction over the people of the Lakota Nation, AT ALL ?

QUESTION # 2. What is the current status of the 1868 Treaty?

- a.) What articles of this treaty does the United States regard as binding upon it?
- b.) What articles of this treaty does the United States believe that it has fulfilled?
- c.) What articles of this treaty does the United States admit having not yet fulfilled ?

QUESTION # 3. With respect to Article I of said treaty, we regard the dispatch of federal marshals to the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation last winter as a violation of said article in that such behavior violates the provision and promise of Article I that the United States "desires peace, and they now pledge their honor to maintain it." How does the United States justify its invasion of the lands of the Oglala Band of the Lakota Nation by federal marshals last winter?

QUESTION # 4. With respect to Article II of said treaty, we regard the building of dams on the Missouri River as a violation of the treaty which continues until the present in that the United States has unilaterally and unconstitutionally deprived the Lakota people of their rights to use all of said Missouri River, the totality of said river laying within the boundaries of the Lakota Nation. What position does the United States take with respect to this violation?

QUESTION # 5. With respect to Article III of said treaty, we regard the acts of the United States consequent to the Treaty of 1868 as violations of this article in that we are unaware of any effort by the United States to determine the amount of arable land suitable for the people of the Lakota Nation. Does the United States maintain

What it has fulfilled this article of the treaty. If so, when ?  
And how ?

QUESTION #6 With respect to Article V of the treaty, we maintain that the United States has failed to enforce the provisions of this article to the benefit of the Lakota people and that far from keeping the agent's office open to investigate cases of depredation on person and property the agent and his successor the superintendent have aided and abetted such depredations and that their actions led directly to the confrontation at Wounded Knee. If the United States feels that it has performed its duties under this article in good faith, can it list its efforts to perform its duties and their results ?

QUESTION # 7. With respect to Article VI of the treaty, we maintain that the procedures described in this article were the ONLY means open to either the Lakota people or the United States to allot the lands of the Lakotas. We maintain that the United States, in fraudulently allotting the lands of the Lakotas has violated this article of the treaty. Does the United States claim that it has either fulfilled or followed the procedures described in this article in making allotments of the lands of the Lakotas? If so, how?

QUESTION # 8. With respect to Article VII of the treaty, we maintain that this article provides for a special and ongoing educational program for the Lakota people. We maintain that the United States has not fulfilled the provisions of this article and remains liable to the Lakota people in the field of education. Does the United States maintain that it has fulfilled this article of the treaty? If so, how?

QUESTION # 9. With respect to Article VIII of this treaty, we demand an accounting of the fulfillment by the United States of the provisions of this treaty.

QUESTION # 10. With respect to Article X of this treaty, we demand an accounting of the fulfillment by the United States of the provisions of this treaty.

QUESTION # 11. With respect to Article XI of this treaty, we declare that we, the Lakota Nation, have fulfilled this provision. Does the United States maintain that it has fulfilled the provisions of this article of the treaty? If so, when? and How?

QUESTION # 12. With respect to Article XII of this treaty, we maintain that the ratification by Congress of this treaty foreclosed the use by the United States of America ANY OTHER POSSIBLE MEANS of gaining additional land cessions from the Lakota Nation. Does the United States feel that it has fulfilled the provisions of this article of the treaty? If so, when? and How?

QUESTION # 13. With respect to Article XV of this treaty, we maintain that when the Lakota people accepted the reservation outlined in this treaty as a permanent home such acceptance thereby foreclosed any cession of jurisdiction by the United States over the Lakota Nation. How does the United States interpret the phraseology "permanent home"?

QUESTION # 14. With respect to Article XVI, how does the United States interpret the phrase "unceded Indian territory"?

QUESTION # 15. With respect to Article XVII of this treaty, how does the United States interpret this article insofar as it only

abrogates those portions of previous treaties and agreements that obligate the United States to provide money, clothing, or other articles of property?

The only possible solution to the problems which the United States of America has created for the Lakota Nation is the fulfillment of the provisions of this treaty. We maintain that the United States has failed and is failing to live up to its legal obligations as described in the articles of this treaty. We further maintain that no constructive means can be found to resolve the present disputes between the Lakota people and the United States of America until satisfaction is rendered to the Lakota people on each and every point herein discussed. We regard this Bill of Particulars as one means of clarifying those issues and treaty articles which are in dispute between us at the present time.

We request an answer with full documentation of each and every point raised herein with complete citations to all relevant documents pertaining to the fulfillment of treaty promises. We do not regard the articulation of the United States' response as having any effect on the present litigation now being conducted in the Indian Claims Commission or any other federal or state court insofar as such litigation touches upon the land cessions allegedly made by the Lakota Nation to the United States for any period after 1868. The articles that we have cited relate to the fulfillment of certain promises and services guaranteed by the United States to the Lakota people and not to drawing lines on an ancient map. Thus we will regard any mention of existing litigation over land cessions as an answer "not in good faith" should the White House Task Force give us the same response which they gave to the participants of the

# Trail of Broken Treaties.

We also do not regard this submission of a Bill of Particulars as a substitute for the litigation of treaty issues in any court of the United States in any case now pending or yet to be filed against any member of the Lakota Nation or its confederated or allied tribes of Indians. The purpose of this Bill of Particulars is to solicit from the White House Task Force its understanding of the status of the Treaty of 1868 as signed by the United States and the Lakota Nation at Fort Laramie, Wyoming Territory, April 29, 1868.

We reserve the right to litigate any and all articles, clauses, and phrases of this and any other treaty, agreement, convention and statute affecting our lives, our rights to self-government, and our property at any time when we believe, or have good reason to suspect that the United States is violating or intends to further violate our legal rights.

We await the response of the United States.

THE ABOVE IS A COPY OF THE ORIGINAL  
INFORMANT REPORT.

ALL NECESSARY ACTION WHICH SHOULD BE TAKEN  
IN CONNECTION WITH THIS INFORMATION HAS  
BEEN TAKEN.